The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3347. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATE FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the First Mail Since the Capture of the City.

Effect of Thirty Days of National Rule.

MORE BY GENERAL BUTLER'S ORDERS.

Measures Taken for the Relief of the Suffering Poor.

INTERESTING LOCAL ITEMS.

The first United States mail from New-Orleans, after the capture of that city, and its restoration to National rule, reached us last night, and we give the full dates outside from our exchanges as we can find time for this morning.

THIRTY-ONE DAYS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Monday Delta, June 2.

On the 1st day of May the troops of the United States marched into this city and took up quarters in the Custom-house. They passed through streets deserted, in large and places of business closed, the few persons seen scowling hate at the proceeding—not a cheer for the return of the old flag, not a welcome, not a smile to evidence joy at the relief from anarchy and despotism. A stranger might have supposed that a happy and free people were about to succumb to a brute force of a barbarous and unwilling race. So might the citizens of Rome have met the entrance of the Huns into the city whose name is the world. No man could have between that order and anarchy were marching in to take up their place and in low places, to walk by, then place by day and by night to secure the life and limb which had been constantly imperiled before, to guard property at the mercy of the mob up to that time—and yet this was the actual reality. One short month has elapsed. The streets are filled with smiling faces, business streets with open doors, things have left for Summer watering places, property is secure, and American Liberty, by the grace of God and the eternal vote of the people of the United States of America, can at night walk, unarmed and unmolested, at any time through every street, in full security, and to the joy and delight of numbers who have heretofore been concerned to find the page with curses and execrations. Slowly and gradually, so that the change appeared the terror of a nightmare, one not to be cast of in a day, but, as one by one the citizens gathered courage to come forward and speak out the sentiments which had been smothered, not but unobtrusive, the stream gathered strength and fullness, till within the past week, and while to bring themselves within the ken of the flag has been quite equal to the power of the disfranchised to receive their decisions of citizenship. The teachings of a lifetime, the prejudices of a lifetime, the pride and glory of a nation, of which and in the Union, had not been effaced by a brief season of rebellion, and many who really hoped that they had succeeded in bringing the Union, and who had, in their blindness, but the recollection of the past, the family, brings back the recollection, and the knowledge of the whole period of contentment and happiness, and the time to its status. The experiment of the change has been given to the people by the order adopted by the Major-General commanding, it would have been easy, nothing easier, to have adopted a course, just but harsh, righteous but severe, which would have added fuel to the flame already burning only too furiously. But by a calm and dignified course, waiting to learn before acting, and then acting justly, and in such manner as to leave the person of all, to be relieved the fears of all, as has convinced the people that the Government is as ever, as of old, protective and kindly, and has drawn to its side the sympathies of those sanctional measures of harsh restraint and harsh compression, and has convinced the people that the Government and the Union, have hoped to be permanent. Citizens of New-Orleans, you have had one month of order, peace and security. The means to prove. Will any of you seek to return to your condition in the months preceding, or will you pray at and cling to that power which has rescued you from the burning? You must have it whether you will or not. Is it not better to take to it cheerfully and heartily, than to stand sullenly waiting for what will never come? Choose ye.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

MEASURES OF RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. —.—In view of the arrival of rations from New-York, and the speedy opening of this port, reducing the price of provisions, and the necessity of relief to the poor, the City Commissary of Subsistence will issue rations, for immediate use, in small quantities, until further order, flour and cash meats, viz.: pork, beef, ham and bacon, from the stores of the army, at 7½ cents per pound for flour, and 10 cents for meat.

Place of sale designated hereafter. City bank notes, gold, silver or treasury notes to be taken in payment. By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

Geo. C. Bates, A. A. A. G.

GENERAL ORDER COMMISSARY, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 29, 1862.

The place of sale for commissary stores pursuant to orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is set at No. 2 Front Levee, commencing to-day at 10 M. JOHN W. TURNER,

Colonel and Commissary Subsistence.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, May 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24.—No officer or soldier is permitted to lease the property of any citizen, to shut up any house or place of business without a special order from the Provost Judge, Provost Marshal, Quartermaster, Military Commandant, or from these headquarters. Any officer whose property is taken, or annoyed in any manner, or arrested by any officer or soldier in violation of this order, will at once report to this headquarters, where he will have redress.

All taking of property by officers or soldiers for their private use is plunder, and will be punished as such.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

INTERESTING LOCAL ITEMS.

GEN. SHEPLEY AND THE BAKERS.

Gen. Shepley, the Military Commandant and Acting Mayor of this city, summoned the bakers to appear before him this morning. This was owing to the complaints made to him by poor people, who were compelled to pay to some bakers at least double the tariff price fixed by the city ordinance. The bakers with the honest was a highly interesting one. He told them, one and all, that while he held his present position, not only the starving poor, but every other class should be protected from imposition; that any baker who thereafter violated the ordinance regulating the weight and price of bread, he would punish to the extent of taking possession of his establishment and the stock of flour on hand, working it with bakers from the army, and distributing the bread gratuitously to the starving poor. Before closing the interview, Gen. Shepley told the bakers that he was as desirous of protecting their interests as those of the consumers; that he did not make the ordinance regulating the price and weight of a loaf of bread; that if the ordinance was unjust or unfair, he would take great pleasure in laying before the Council a remonstrance from them, with the view of having it amended or repealed; but so long as it was the law, he would hold every one to its strict obedience. This explanation seemed to satisfy the bakers, and they all departed in much better spirits than when they entered the Mayor's office.—*Delta.*

RETURN OF SLAVES TO THEIR OWNERS.

We understand that within the last day or two, Gen. Butler has ordered the return of quite a number of slaves, who were in the Custom-house, to their owners and their homes. Among others, we hear that six slaves were sent by Gen. Butler's orders, in irons, to their owners across the lake. We are glad to hear of this very proper action on the part of the Commanding General. The runaways who hope, by going to the Custom-house, to escape from service, will now find that hope delusive, and by and by they will be satisfied that "there is no place like home."—*Picayune.*

RUNAWAY NEGROES KICKED OUT OF CAMP.

We take the following from the *Hoosier Newsboy*, published in Algiers, by the Twenty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers:

RUNAWAYS.—Two negroes came into camp, on yesterday, and said they were runaways, and commenced to help themselves to the boys' provisions. They were immediately kicked out of camp and told that they had mistaken the place. We would suggest that all slaves had better keep away if they do not wish to be treated in like manner. The mission of the Twenty-first Indiana is not to harbor runaways.

NIGGERS.

A number of runaway negroes applied at the First District Police Station last night for board and lodging, under the mistaken impression that they would be taken care of at the public expense. Major WHITCOMB, Chief of Police, incontinently delivered them over to the custody of their masters whenever application was made for that purpose. Others remain in limbo until called for by their owners.

RUN UPON THE CITY TREASURY.

The run upon the City Treasury yesterday and to-day, by those holding shinplasters, was really "tremendous and furious to behold," so much so in fact that the police were unable to keep back the crowd of men, women and children, and were under the necessity of closing the doors in self-defense. This fact, we notice, that a military force has been invoked to aid in keeping back the crowd. There is no pretext for this desperate scramble. The city has pledged itself to redeem all the bills issued by those individuals and firms whose names have been given to the public as having deposited with the Treasurer ample security for such redemption. This being the case, these shinplasters should pass just as current as the city bills. That they will all be redeemed in due time, there is no reasonable cause for doubting.—*Delta, 27th.*

MONEY BROKERS.

There was quite a crowd yesterday in and around the Bank of Commerce. The Bank was buying Confederate money at pretty heavy discount, paying $3 specie or $5 in city issues for $20 Confederate notes. Parties outside were paying $4 50 and $7 in specie, and $10 in city bills for $20 Confederate notes. There were females in the crowd, buying and selling. We were informed that it was a female who first raised the value of Confederate money by offering a $50 bank bill for a $100 Confederate note. We were unable to learn what amount of money was exchanged at these rates. One gentleman informed us that he was offered ninety cents on the dollar for his Confederate money, which liberal offer he declined.

RUMORS.

It is one of the features of the present condition of affairs in our city that it is filled with constantly recurring rumors, the refutation of which, one after the other, as they are daily spread, does not seem to abate their number. Many of our people are somewhat like those whom Paul found at Athens, who "spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell or to hear some new thing." The effect of this is to keep the community in a constant state of excitement, and to prevent that attention to the urgent and necessary duties of life which, just now, should fill the first place in the mind of every one.—*Picayune, 1st inst.*

WHAT THE FOOLS THINK.

There are ten thousand persons in this city—certainly an immense crowd—who believe that Commodore FARRAGUT is now in prison in the jail at Jackson. They also believe that Mr. SOULE is held as a hostage for the safety of the naval hero. What do you think of these beliefs, gentle reader? Is it any use to tell these foolish people that Commodore FARRAGUT is now on board his noble flagship in this harbor, that we saw him yesterday, talked with him, felicitated him upon the glory of his achievements in the Mississippi River? We advise our friends on the other side of Canal-street to read the *Delta* and cease following the false lights which have guided them upon the rocks from which Gen. BUTLER is endeavoring to rescue them.—*True Delta.*

THE RIVER.

The Father of Waters continues to retreat. We noticed this morning, when on a cruise of observation along the levee in the Second District, that all the wharves, which for some time were submerged, are now high and dry. The river, we are confident, has fallen nearly, if not quite, eighteen inches.

UNITED STATES MILITARY COMMISSION.

Yesterday, H. H. LAMARRE, found guilty of obtaining a false pass, and making fraudulent use of the same under very suspicious circumstances, was fined $1,000.

JOHN DEAN was sentenced to two months in the Workhouse for using seditious language in relation to the United States flag, saying he was a rebel, and preferred the flag of the Confederacy. It appeared from the evidence that he had been drinking with and treating United States soldiers.

PROVOST COURT.

Yesterday, ALEXANDER FRESNIA, for selling liquor to soldiers, was fined $100.

EUGENE MEYERS, for firing a pistol, and using seditious language, was sentenced to six months in the Parish prison.

J. M. LAZENEX, President of the Louisiana State Bank was before the Court to answer a complaint by BERNARD ARADIE, a butcher, that he had deposited $1,000 in gold in the Bank, of which $300 had been paid, but that for the balance, $700, he was obliged to take Confederate notes. The Court ordered that upon returning to the Bank the Confederate money, ARADIE should receive current funds for the $700 balance.

THE SOUTHERN BANK.

The *Delta* has the following: "We learn that, at an interview had between Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and the officers of the Southern Bank, of this city, after a full hearing, the bank was ordered to pay all their depositors upon demand, according to the provisions of General Order No. 50, recently issued by the Major-General, and not in Confederate notes."

THE NEW POLICE.

We understand that at the First and Second District Police Stations, yesterday, numbers of applicants for positions in the new Police force appeared, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and were enrolled. Applicants for positions on the Police in the Fourth District were to assemble at the District Station this morning. We have no information as to the organization of the Third District Police.

We learn that BOYD ROBINSON is appointed Lieutenant of the First District Police, with C. N. MOORE, First Sergeant; JOSEPH CHELLEN, Second Sergeant; and F. C. MAHAN, Third Sergeant. Thirty-two members have been already appointed on the day police, and 107 on the night police of the District.

HAVANA AND EUROPEAN MAIL.

A mail for Havana and foreign countries will be made up at the post-office, in Custom-house, to the latest hour of sailing of the next steamer leaving this place for the North.

This mail will go via Key West.

JOHN M. G. PARKER, Postmaster.

A HEAVY MAIL.

As we have already stated, the United States steamer *Connecticut brought a very heavy Northern* mail to this city, comprising, among other matter, some six thousand letters that have for some time been accumulating in the Washington Dead-Letter Office.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Since the arrival of the Federal forces in this city, there has probably been no similar body of men, in any locality, so free from disease. The statistical records kept by the surgeons exhibit an amount of sickness of less than ten per cent. And when it is well known that in all hospitals, North, East and West, the calculation of a sick percentage is fully up to that figure, and that provision is always made in that proportion, it must be gratifying to the citizens of New-Orleans to know that there is such an immunity from disease.—*Delta.*

SUGAR.

The ship *James Henry*, with sugar sufficient to ballast, is under sailing orders for Boston, and will probably be towed down the river this morning. We wish her a speedy and pleasant voyage.—*Delta.*

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Low class sugars which will take place to-morrow, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levee, opposite Jefferson-street. Also, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store No. 19 Old Levee-street.—*True Delta.*

Col. MCMILLAN, of the Twenty-first Indiana Regiment, sent down another steamer yesterday, which he captured in Red River. This is the fourth vessel taken by this indefatigable officer. Her name is the *Louisiana Belle*, and she has a good quantity of sugar, molasses and cotton on board, besides smaller wares.—*Delta.*

UNION MEETING AT LYCEUM HALL.

There was an assemblage of the friends of the Union, last night, at Lyceum Hall. The meeting was well attended, and was participated in by some of the first citizens of the city.

DESPERADOES CAGED.

Four more of New-Orleans' choicest scoundrels are in custody. They were arrested on Saturday by the Provost Marshal's men. Their names are EUGENE DUPRAY, HENRY or BEN JOHNSON, VICTOR DUPRAY and BEN LEONARD—two pair of scoundrels who have long been a terror and a curse to New-Orleans. These men are the leaders of gangs, the friends of Aldermen, the social companions of every Mayor who has cursed the city for ten years back, and have been supported by the wealth of prostitutes. We are glad they are in jail. We congratulate our fellow-citizens of New-Orleans that they are within the strong grasp of Gen. BUTLER. We thank the Marshal, publicly, for his promptness in capturing these four villains. It is not harsh to call them by this name. Some of them are murderers, and expect now to expiate their long years of crime upon the gallows. We trust their expectations will be realized. If half of what we have heard of them be true, the sooner they are hanged the better.—*True Delta.*

THE MAYORALTY—A CARD.

The undersigned, the inventor of the phrase, "Vote early and vote often," offers himself as a candidate for the office of Mayor of New-Orleans. He is qualified to discharge the duties of the post, and his claims rest upon long and faithful services in the ranks of the Know-Nothings, Thugs, and the enfranchised generally.

For further reference, see JOHN T. MORGAN, LOUIS ADAMS and BOOMER DUPRAY.

In the language of F. HAZEN, "Put none but Thugs on guard."

Very respectfully, R. BILL.

DEFECATORY.

Mr. H. M. SUMNER, who has been previously mentioned, issues a card to the public which contains the following words:

"Fellow-citizens, my life is valuable, if not for myself, it is for my family, which is large, and entirely dependent on me for a support. For twenty-seven years I have been amongst you; my name has never been coupled with dishonor before; on more than one occasion I have been honored by you; I have aided and assisted you in putting down more than one mob; I have never wilfully or knowingly injured a human being. Am I to be shot or cut down like a dog in the public streets, because some of you and myself differ in opinion? My faith in my God, and my opinions of mankind and their actions, I hold the world has no right to call in question.

I am no traitor; I have never betrayed a friend or an enemy; I have nothing to betray; I have never been a Secessionist; I have never cooperated with any person or party before or since Louisiana seceded from the Union; and why I should be singled out from thousands, who think as I do, is to me incomprehensible.

THE REOPENING OF THE SUMTER HOUSE.

Attention is called to the card, in another column, of the generally popular coffee-house known as the "Sumter House," on Old Levee-street, opposite the new Custom-house.

HUMAN BLOCKADE.

New Levee-street was completely blockaded yesterday in front of Mr. BOZANT's inspection store, with men, women and children, though the females were largely in the majority. They were all anxious to get a portion of the Confederate beef seized and distributed by Federal authority.

HERCULES WON'T HELP.

The call upon Hercules to come from the caves or the clouds to help this population to extricate itself from the slough of despond in which, through the obscurest ignorance, charlatanry, incapacity and knavery, it has been embedded, is general and vociferous. But the lusty god is silent, and not a move does he make to assist those whom he believes abundantly able to help themselves, and who, instead of doing, go on hopelessly bewildering, as if the rescue by their own exertions were possible. There is nothing very peculiar or irremediable, although much that is distressing in the present situation.

THE "HOOSIER NEWSBOY."

This is the name of a paper published in Algiers, by the Twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, the first number of which was laid on our desk yesterday. The editor, whoever he is, is evidently a fellow who "understands the ropes," and who is capable of making the *Hoosier Newsboy* an interesting and spicy paper.—*True Delta.*

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Further Proofs of the Disorganization of Beauregard's Army.

The Country South of Corinth Stripped of Food.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

Dispatches from Gen. HALLECK, dated June 12, 7 P. M., have been received at the War Department.

BEAUREGARD is reported to have been at (Tupelo?) with the remains of his army on Saturday last. Spies and deserters represent the rebel army to be greatly disorganized. Mutinous and deserting regiments which refused to serve longer, their time of enlistment having expired, have been disarmed and large numbers shot.

The immense destruction of valuable stores proves that the rebel retreat was a hurried one. Half burned locomotives and cars are found in places where they would not have been left if the enemy had been making a contemplated and prepared retreat.

The rebel army has stripped of food the whole country south of Corinth, and many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Report of the Burning of Vicksburgh—Reconnoissance up the White River.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 12, } Via CAIRO, Friday, June 13.

The reports that the rebels have burned Vicksburgh were not credited.

Several gunboats and rams are starting on a reconnoissance up White River.

Many families are starting North who have been waiting months for the Union forces.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

GEN. FREMONT AND CLUSERET'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HARRISONBURGH, Va., June 10.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

In my dispatch of yesterday, I omitted to state that *Col. CLUSERET's Brigade, consisting of the Sixtieth Ohio and Eighth Virginia*, afterward supported by the Garibaldi Guard, formed our advance, and commenced the battle of Cross Keys by sharp skirmishing at 9 o'clock in the morning. During the day they obtained possession of the enemy's ground, which was disputed foot by foot, and only withdrew at evening, when ordered to retire to a suitable position for the night. The skill and gallantry displayed by CLUSERET on this and frequent former occasions, during the pursuit in which we have been engaged, deserve high praise.

Respectfully,

(Signed,) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General.

Death of Lieut. John A. Baker.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

Lieut. JOHN A. BAKER, of the Seventh Regiment of New-York National Guard, died suddenly last night of disease of the heart.

Lieut. BAKER has been a member of the regiment for several years, and was much beloved by his comrades, who deeply mourn his loss. His remains leave for New-York this evening.

The remains of Lieut. BAKER were escorted to Philadelphia this evening by Company D.

Drowned.

ROCHESTER, Friday, June 13.

FRANK MARELE, brother of the Editor of the New-York *World*, and a member of the Junior Class of the Rochester University, was drowned to-day in the river at Portage. His body has not yet been recovered.

The Rebel Gunboat Sumter at Cairo.

CAIRO, Friday, June 13.

The rebel gunboat *Sumter* arrived to-night. She was considerably shattered in the late fight before Memphis. She will be repaired immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Repulse of the French from Puebla, and their Retreat to Orizaba.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. ZARAGOZA.

Manifesto of the Mexican Congress to the Nation.

Probable Loss of the French Upward of One-third of their Force.

PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TREATIES.

Large Sum from the Latter for the Payment of English and American Claims.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, May 28, 1862.

The events of the present month have proved to be of even greater importance than those of the last. We had then the rupture of the Alliance, and the commencement of the march of the French forces on this Capital. We have now their repulse, in a fair hand-to-hand fight of even numbers, at Puebla, and their forced retirement back to Orizaba.

This changes the whole aspect of French intervention, and the affair must now be resolved into an entire withdrawal from the country, while they can do so voluntarily, and on the ground that they have been deceived by the Reactionary leaders, or a prosecution of the invasion of this country by France on a scale that must soon lead to complications with the United States. Which way the Sphinx that sits in the Tuileries will decide is now the question. The belief here on the part of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gen. DOBLADO, and the President, and which belief is participated in by probably most of the leading men, is that the Emperor will throw M. SALIGNY and the Jecker-Bond blackleg overboard, and will withdraw from further measures of force against this people while he can still do so in a manner that will not only retain that strong hold upon the sympathies of the Mexican people which France has always had, but will also secure to her a still larger meed of gratitude than has been awarded to England and Spain, and particularly the latter, for their recent honorable course.

The argument used here, that the bubble of reactionary influence in this country has now so completely burst, that the Emperor will hesitate long before entering upon a serious expedition of conquest, which the war must now become, and that he is still more likely to so hesitate in view of the changed state of affairs in the United States, is one that, from the information that during the course of intervention thus far has gone abroad, must be present to the mind of everyone.

Thus far the Mexicans have only repelled force by force, and have acted solely upon the defensive. This policy was not departed from on the retreat of the French to Orizaba, nor do I think it will be changed, further than as attacks may be made upon the small reactionary forces that have become associated with the French, until positive advices are received as to what the course of the Emperor will be.

He can yet withdraw with honor, as the military movements thus far have been based solely on reports from SALIGNY and ALMONTE, which have now been proved to be false; and the Mexican Government is ready to at once enter upon any arrangements which may be satisfactory for the adjustment of all the just claims of France.

One preliminary, however, will be necessary, and that is the removal of SALIGNY. No arrangement is possible while he remains in the country. And after the exposure of his misrepresentations and sordid pecuniary schemes, no other course is consistent with the honor of the Emperor. If he does not withdraw the resistance will now be most determined, and will only increase as the invasion progresses.

I inclose herewith a translation of the official report of the affair of Puebla, by the Mexican Commander-in-Chief, Gen. ZARAGOZA. After sifting all accounts, both native and foreign, there can be no doubt that the French lost in their three attacks on Puebla, on the 5th, upward of 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. There were no further actions, and on the 8th they commenced their retreat to Orizaba, which place they were allowed to reach with only the loss of a few wagons on the way. When coming up in their attack on the pass of the Cumbres, on the 28th, they lost some 500 men. Besides these positive losses, they have had at different times from 500 to 700 sick, which renders it probable that altogether at least one-third of their force has been placed hors du combat since their arrival. On the 16th there took place, near the base of the Cumbres, an action between the division of Gen. TAPIA and the forces of MARQUEZ, who was just effecting a junction with the French. The latter were supported by a body of some 2,000 French sent out from Orizaba, and the action was a most sanguinary one. The Liberal forces, finding themselves in a tight place, as the forces of MARQUEZ alone were equal to theirs—only some 1,500 men—fought hand to hand in the bravest manner. Over half of TAPIA's force was lost, but the injury inflicted upon the French and MARQUEZ's force was very great. Gen. ZARAGOZA has his headquarters at San Augustin del Palmar, and has, altogether, upward of 14,000 men there and in the surrounding villages. His lines extend to Puente Colorado. Gen. OROZCO is daily expected to arrive in this capital with some 7,000 more troops from the interior, which will proceed immediately to join the forces of Gen. ZARAGOZA.

Gen. DOBLADO arrived at Vera Cruz early in the month, with his escort and a few marines, but up to our latest dates had not attempted to proceed to the interior to join Gen. ZARAGOZA. Delay in Vera Cruz at this season, however, is dangerous.

The Spanish and the English forces have entirely withdrawn from the country.

Such is the present situation of affairs here with reference to the all engrossing subject—the foreign invasion. All await with anxiety the further action of the Emperor of the French. Probably no further movement here will be made until news of this can be received. The effect of the affair of Puebla, and the retreat of the French, has been to create the most unbounded enthusiasm and confidence throughout the Republic; and what might have been almost an easy conquest before, is now by this changed feeling rendered impossible. Opposition to the Government does not exist in any part of the Republic, among all the small revolutionary bands united with the French.

On the 4th inst., a treaty was signed at Puebla by Gen. ORTEGA and Capt. DUBLEY, Commissioner of the part of England, and Gen. DOBLADO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, representing the Mexican Government. It was unexpectedly ratified by President JUAREZ in defiance of the wishes of his Cabinet. Congress ratified it after two days of stormy debate, and it was of course disapproved in England. The terms differ very materially from the Wyke-Zamacona Treaty, which was rejected last November by the Mexican Congress, in that it formally states that the objectionable feature of intervention in the domestic affairs, which then caused its rejection.

Now that Mr. CORWIN at last goes that pile for the interest of England in opposition to Commercial Government to this country, he has to quite disappointed that he cannot a few short months ago, when he was cutting provender for breaking with this country, and was then pinning directly into the hands of the French Minister, and he is now much here determined to put impossible terms into his treaty. There is one feature of the present Convention, however, which comes with a peculiarly bad grace from Mr. CORWIN, after having at that time assumed the liberal offer of the United States to assume the payment of the interest on the entire Mexican debt to England. It appears he has now forced the Mexican Government to stipulate that one-quarter of all the money that may be received from the United States under the treaty lately negotiated by Mr. CORWIN, shall be paid over on account of English claims. Rumor has it that Mr. CORWIN has favored this arrangement, but this can hardly be possible, for England having once backed out of the intervention business of her own accord, and with some shame, too, we cannot afford in our distress to now pay her a premium for doing so. The United States made a most liberal offer while she was still in the business if she would then withdraw, but this was refused in a very contemptuous manner. She has now backed out of the affair, because it was clearly her interest to do so, and it is too late to look to us to pay her claims.

In addition to the $2,250,000 thus pledged by the Mexican Government to be paid over on account of English claims, out of the sum proposed to be borrowed from the United States, it is publicly stated here that before the treaty was signed by Mr. CORWIN and Gen. DOBLADO, the Mexican Government was forced to sign agreements by which they engaged to pay out of the moneys so received, to one American claimant, some $650,000; on another American claim, over $100,000, and on an agreement which it was known was signed as long ago as the previous negotiation for a loan of money, in favor of the notorious Mina House Company, the sum of $125,000.

It therefore appears that, what with special private American claims, and English claims, not much will be left of the sum proposed to be borrowed from the United States, for the necessities of the Mexican Government.

Some adequate provision for the liquidation and payment of all American claims would be very desirable, but it certainly appears invidious and unjust that a few influential claimants should be satisfied in full, while the many, and probably equally deserving, get nothing at all.

The ratifications of the Postal Convention and Extradition Treaty, concluded by Mr. CORWIN with this Government in December last, were exchanged in this city on the 20th instant.

Sir CHAS. WYKE and Capt. DUBLEY, the two English Commissioners, arrived in this Capital on the 2d inst., and both are now ardent supporters of the same Constitutional Government. Sir CHARLES was recently laboring as earnestly to destroy. The latter remains here awaiting instructions as to again formally opening relations with this Government as Minister. Capt. DUBLEY left, about the middle of the month, on a visit to the mines of Real del Monte, whence he proceeds to Vera Cruz, to sail soon, it is said, for England. Mr. CEVALLOS, the Secretary of Gen. FOREY, arrived here on the 11th inst., and is to remain, for the present, in the capacity of confidential agent of the Spanish Government. Relations are, therefore, to a certain extent, reopened with all the Powers, except France.

The grant of extraordinary powers to the Executive was renewed by Congress on the 2d inst., to continue until the 16th of September next, when the first session of the next Congress commences.

On the 9th inst. that body issued a spirited manifesto to the nation regarding the French invasion. This manifesto paints in glaring colors the bad faith of the French Commissioner, M. SALIGNY. I inclose a translation herewith.

Congress is expected to adjourn about the middle of June. No opposition whatever has been manifested during the present session to the Government, and Congress has only remained in session in order to present an evidence of the earnest manner in which the whole nation are united against the projects of European domination.

The course of affairs in the United States is watched with intense interest, as upon the success of the North in maintaining the Union, the preservation of the nationality of Mexico is also felt to depend.

Official Report of Gen. Zaragoza of the Repulse of the French at Puebla.

[Translation.]

ARMY OF THE EAST, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

After my movement of retirement, which I commenced from the Cumbres of Acultzingo, I arrived in this city on the 3d inst., as I have already had the honor to inform you.

The enemy followed me at the distance of a short day's journey, and having placed in their rear the Second Brigade of Cavalry, composed of little more than three hundred men, to harass them as far as might be possible, I situated myself, as I have said, in Puebla.

I immediately issued my orders to place in a regular state of defence the hills of Guadalupe and Loreto, and caused work on the fortifications of the Plaza, which had, until then, been neglected, to be actively renewed.

At break of day on the 4th, I ordered the distinguished General MIGUEL NEGRETE to occupy the before mentioned hills of Loreto and Guadalupe, with the Second Division under his command, composed of 1,200 men, fully prepared for action, and placing on the hills two batteries of field and mountain artillery.

At the same time I caused three columns of attack to be formed from the Brigades Berriozabal, Diez and Lamadrid—composed, the first of 1,000 men, the second of 1,600, and the third of 1,600, all infantry—and beside a column of cavalry, of 350 horses, commanded by Gen. ANTONIO ALVAREZ, and assigning to them one field battery.

These forces were formed in the plaza until midday, when they were retired to their quarters.

The enemy spent the night in Amozoc.

At 5 o'clock in the morning of the memorable 5th of May, the above-mentioned forces were marched to the line of battle which I had determined, and which you will find marked on the adjoined plan. The surplus artillery I ordered the Chief of Artillery, Col. ESTEBAN ROMERONE, to use in the fortifications of the Plaza, placing it at the disposition of the Military Commandant of the State, Gen. SANTIAGO TAPIA.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the enemy were seen, and after a very short time spent in making their camp, they moved their columns of attack, one, composed of 4,000 men with two batteries, toward the hill of Guadalupe, and the other, a smaller column of about 1,000 men, threatening our front.

This attack, which I had not expected, although I knew the audacity of the French army, caused me to change my plan of operations, and to form that of defence, ordering, in consequence, that the Brigade Berriozabal by rapid movement should reinforce Loreto and Guadalupe, and that the corps of cavalry should proceed to the left of the hills to be ready to charge at an opportune moment.

A little afterward, I ordered the Battalion Reforma, of the Brigade La Madrid, to the aid of the forces on the hills, where the resistance was becoming at each moment more heated.

The battalion of ZARAGOZA, of the same brigade, I ordered to move to occupy a barrier, which is near the slope of the hill, and they arrived an opportunely as to prevent the ascent of a column, which by that road was directing itself toward the same hill, a brisk hand-to-hand encounter taking place.

Three determined charges were made by the French forces, and in each of the three were they repulsed with courage and with steadiness.

The cavalry, situated at the left of Loreto, improved the first opportunity, and charged brilliantly, which put to end the enemy from forming another attack.

While the combat on the hills was at its height, an

[TRANSLATION.]

MEXICANS! Without any explanation of the motives of its unjust aggression, and without even the formality of a previous declaration of war, a French army has advanced into the interior of this Republic.

Like nations which invaded others in the age of barbarism, they have advanced without giving other reason than that of force, pretending to deny to Mexico her rights as a sovereign nation, her independence and its honor.

The French Government, badly informed, has listened to those traitorous Mexicans who, for interests and contrary to the principles of justice, of right, and of the freedom of peoples.

Through these unhappy counsels, not only has it been led to attack the sovereignty of Mexico, but also to insult the two Powers with which it had been allied.

In the Convention of London the principle of non-intervention was maintained, the three allied powers themselves always to respect the form of government of the Mexican people.

In the Preliminaries of La Soledad they proclaimed that the Government established in the Republic, in conformity with its Constitution, did not require any assistance—no form of foreign intervention—and said so by its own authority, and by the public opinion of the nation.

Notwithstanding the Commissioners of the French Government, before taking the first steps in accordance with their word, before having even the appearance of a single pretext for alleging a broken faith with their allies, and violated their solemn engagements.

Mexico does not need to qualify the conduct of the French Commissioners—it is already sealed by the judgment of England and of Spain; and it will stamp the scorn of all peoples, and of all men of honor to whom promised faith, the pledged word and the honor of nations are not an empty sound.

History will record with indignation, that, forgetting all, even all scruples of honor, the Commander of the French Government announced with insulting pride to their two allies, in Orizaba, on the 9th of April, 1862, that the secret intention of the French, at the signing of the Convention of London, had been to proceed contrary to the letter of the most explicit of the stipulations. It will record, also, that England and Spain preferred with justice, that the author of the rupture should throw upon the French Commissioners the responsibility before the world, of such unjust conduct, rather than appear as accomplices or as instruments of their perfidy.

The first step once taken, there was now no restraint against the commission of other violations of faith. They have proceeded to violate, without shame, the stipulation of the Preliminaries of La Soledad, which was confirmed in their note of the 9th of April, by which they contracted the solemn promise that their forces should retire to their former positions.

For the Commissioners of the French Government the honor of the French arms has been worth less than the difficulties and perils of attacking the first fortified position of the Mexican troops. They believed that the events of 1838 in Spain could be repeated, even with less distinction, in a distant country.

The misfortune of a defeat might have been repaired by a victory; but nothing can remove so great a stain upon the national honor. France, we know, will wish to let it fall upon the heads of her Commissioners, and on learning of their perfidy will be filled with indignation.

Rents no evil and means no conquest. Have been sought to be covered by the veil which now for centuries has been broken, and which can no more deceive; for it has been said a thousand times by all those who, believing themselves strong enough, have desired to conquer nations that they endeavored to enslave, depriving them of their liberties.

It has been stated that the Mexican people will be protected, in order that they might establish a Government of their choosing; that the people, at the time when they had attained the object of their persistent efforts to establish themselves in liberty with their own free will. Three years they had struggled in order that their representatives, in convention in 1857 the Constitution, which was sanctioned by the national votes; and whenever occasion sought its overthrow it, they again took up arms and struggled without ceasing for another three years, until they secured its triumph.

In that Constitution the representatives of the people have proclaimed the national will, setting forth in Art. 41 that "It is the will of the Mexican people to constitute themselves a representative, Democratic, Federal Republic, composed of States free and sovereign, in all that concerns their interior regimen, but united in a federative, established according to the principles of this fundamental law."

This political principle has been the banner of Mexico since the time when, through the heroic efforts of heroes, she conquered her independence; and this is the primary basis of the system of Government defended by the Mexican people, and which they have succeeded in establishing.

For this reason it is affected to ignore the will of the great majority of the Mexican people, in order to cover the principal object of the aggression, which is to overthrow Republican institutions, to the end that to introduce in Mexico, and in the other nations of America, the dominant influence of a power which gives to one nation a superiority over others, in the relations of those peoples with the rest. For the same end, an unnatural war of Mexico has been sought, hoping through him to silence some of his compatriots to aid in the consummation of his treason. Through him justice is outraged, and principles to-day respected by all civilized peoples, are violated, desiring to substitute, by force, the National will; but the dissidents of the Republic are sought to be confided to a Mexican traitor, only that he may afterward deliver them defenseless into the hands

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

[illegible] THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

[illegible]—The Movement from Harrisonburg—Winchester Reoccupied—Jackson's Division—Treatment of the Women.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mount Jackson, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

It is the pursuit of a mountain fox by several pups. [illegible] I have to chronicle. It is about a week and, [illegible] the general order of [illegible] Richmond, and [illegible] a trained and disciplined army [illegible] men that could have been hurled [illegible] the war Department, [illegible] Sixty thousand men to assist [illegible] Washington, got an entirely new [illegible] and knocked the plans which a month and half of time and hundreds of money had been spent in maturing into that wonderfully cheerful, [illegible] popularly known will do [illegible] as a pocked fox. As McCLELLAN before had [illegible] McDowell.

It had been followed on Sunday morning to advance [illegible] The morning of that blessed day [illegible] upon Catalet Station [illegible] Wednesday and on Thursday. In order to [illegible] with the advance I forwent my *lares and penates* [illegible] with Kimball's brigade and pushed on across country to [illegible] where we should towered. It had been [illegible] in camp that Catalet Station and Manassas were in possession of the enemy, and the rumor was [illegible] Surprise at finding those delightful Dunmore redoubts just as we left them, save the addition of a houseless and homeless regiment to [illegible] The One Hundred and Fourth New-York were there with neither tents, arms, nor clothing. They informed us that while innocently engaged at Thoroughfare Gap, entreating of ingenious [illegible] were sent to them from the War Department, that they were utterly surrounded by the enemy, with an order to destroy everything and fall back upon the impregnable fortifications and wooden [illegible] of Manassas. So completely did they follow out the letter of destruction, burning tents, arms, equipments, and everything else, that the only wonder is they didn't blow out their own brains—perhaps they would if they had had any. Well, from Catalet to Manassas Station we transported our troops by sail [illegible] At the latter place I had the pleasure of sleeping the entire part of the night on a porch, the roof of which looked in a thunder storm. At Catalet the [illegible] I had the pleasure of doing the same [illegible] with the exception that the porch in that case had proved at all. These things be it remarked, on [illegible] are by no all very well in their way, but they [illegible] to comfort. At Markham Station, [illegible] rheumatic pains, I encountered Col. Andrews [illegible] whitewashed tenement, with tattered [illegible] and smelling strongly of [illegible] and old cheese. From Markham to Front Royal such a rapid not intelligent gray mare, of decided [illegible] and ruminative and ruminating turn [illegible] before. It seems to [illegible] all the men, women and children of the country [illegible] their long hours—which, indeed, would [illegible] the whole period of their several existencies [illegible] from the mountains down into the valley. If the war ever ends—and there is reason [illegible] to the fullness of time it will—let me [illegible] that the Virginians of this section be put [illegible] for their consistency by being made to pick up [illegible] with them build, in some less inconvenient grounds, monuments to their own folly. [illegible] Major-Gen. McDowell and [illegible] Colonels. They were all determined [illegible] thing—that thing to beg JACKSON and [illegible] from he took from BANKS—for you know that BANKS lost over two millions of dollars in property, and, it is said, several thousand prisoners. Well, then, it had been determined to restore all these National goods and goods. So SHIELDS was pushed across the country on Sunday afternoon to Mount Jackson at Mount Jackson. BAYARD was sent to Strasburgh. What disposition was made of the other forces I do not know—Gen. McDowell did not confident me with his plans, and I left before they were manifested by actual movements. BAYARD, with two [illegible] of cavalry, a battalion of "Bucktails," four [illegible] guns, four rifled guns and two mounts a howitzer, galloped down to Strasburgh, but found the enemy there in such force that he did not deem it prudent to attack them and went into camp. Riding down the next morning I found the place in possession of our troops, and learned that our main column was some miles out of town. I pushed on, and after several hours of vigorous equestrianism, found myself [illegible] of a small army of Yankee soldiers who were talking the most atrocious kind of High Dutch, and all of which I only recognized the italicized words, "Lager and Pretzels." Then I guessed [illegible] Division, and inquiring of a yellow-haired [illegible] fully established that important fact. A word about this division. With all respect [illegible] Gen. BANKS, himself, whom I highly esteem [illegible] Gentlemen and gentlemen, it comprises a [illegible] pilaged hen roosts or robbed [illegible] of milk and butter. I saw a company of them guarding the cellar of a house, carrying off everything eatable and drinkable, and only replying to the earnest remonstrances of the proprietary widow, and the representation that she had seven children to feed, with a pictural oath *for why*. And two infantry companies bathed their yellow beards in the golden cream and were sliders and skedoots, in fact the overseers and directors of the larceny—not in my brutality, I do not positively assert that all this is wrong, and [illegible] Banks corrects it his men will soon [illegible] to soldiery, decency, and regard for property rights they have so eminently succeeded in establishing all the country over.

Thus far, sir, we have suddenly I found myself transferred from the Department of the Rappahannock to that of the Mountains—from McDowell to Fremont—from grave to gay—from lively to severe. Fremont had entered into Strasburgh the evening before, (Sunday evening,) and completed the rebels to finish their baggage outside the town. He pursued them all Monday, BAYARD's Cavalry in advance, biting away on their rear, and capturing stragglers, of whom some three or four hundred were brought into camp. But I hardly call this picking up of stragglers "taking prisoners," the term has a broader and braver significance. The rebels several times made a stand, planting artillery and pitching shells vigorously, but only one or two men were killed on our side, and about the same number on theirs. During this day's march, I encountered a more violent thunder-shower than is generally laid down in books, and with only the shelter that a fifth synopsis tree afforded. It poured up with hailstones, nearly as large as hen's eggs, that rather led the correspondent on whom head they fell to believe that the heavens had wearied of their old-fashioned [illegible] and [illegible] which is [illegible] Sunday, that [illegible] Winchester, [illegible] Wednesday, [illegible] Strasburgh, and [illegible] Colonel, [illegible] the rear-guard [illegible] along our line of march have they treated us with [illegible] marks and blossomed beauties, may can I [illegible] the Colonel of the head of his column with we came to the crossing indicated above; and there I fell back, for two reasons, namely: In the first place, [illegible] the rear-guard [illegible] of being obliged to return rapidly her basis could not, as usual, be depended on; in the second place, the whole thing began to look so much like a trap that I couldn't make up my mind to enter it, and [illegible] Col. WYNDHAM did. But his impulsive bravery led him on. You see that the crossroad of which this has been made ran at right angles with ours, and all were through a close wood (the narrow road through the thick forest ahead looked dark and gloomy, like the interior of a trap, in fact, of which the entrance was the gate that could be snapped to at any moment that an inimical force, shrewdly disposed in our rear and on either flank, chose to close it. And so I halted to wait events. The Colonel ordered Capt. Stewart's company to the [illegible] and I'd always thought with the front of the column, to avoid the dust and have a better view of what was going on. And in this case I rode with the Colonel at the head of his column with we came to the crossing indicated above; and there I fell back, for two reasons, namely: In the first place, [illegible] rear-guard [illegible] of being obliged to return rapidly her basis could not, as usual, be depended on; in the second place, the whole thing began to look so much like a trap that I couldn't make up my mind to enter it, and [illegible] Col. WYNDHAM did. But his impulsive bravery led him on. You see that the crossroad of which this has been made ran at right angles with ours, and all were through a close wood (the narrow road through the thick forest ahead looked dark and gloomy, like the interior of a trap, in fact, of which the entrance was the gate that could be snapped to at any moment that an inimical force, shrewdly disposed in our rear and on either flank, chose to close it. And so I halted to wait events. The Colonel ordered Capt. Stewart's company to the [illegible] front, not as skirmishers, but as the advance, for so much, he, may, as the thorough scouting it was supposed the woods had undergone that he neglected this customary precaution. On rode the column, with sabre at shoulder and carbine ready. Very soon, a few scattering shots could be heard in front, and as it was necessary to know what meaning on it galloped up. An orderly came thundering past. "What is the matter?" "There's trouble ahead and I'm going for reinforcements." Not dreaming from the scattering nature of the fire that there was any immediate danger, I was jogging leisurely along in the centre of the cavalcade when the head came charging down upon us. "Fall back! Fall back! Ashby's cavalry and Jackson's whole army are coming!" It was scarcely a time for remonstrance, when the chances were that if one escaped the pursuing foe he'd be ridden down by his retreating friends, and I drew my mare to a sort of side path in the woods and began to pick my way back as best I could. I am sorry to say it, but such an utter scene of rout and demoralization as then ensued I never before witnessed. I can now imagine what Bull Run was. Our long cavalcade, those in the rear and even in the centre utterly ignorant of what the exact danger was that threatened, galloping wildly as for their lives, and hurling in their precipitate flight sabres, carbines, blankets and everything else to the earth that could possibly add an ounce to their weight. Through the woods they tore, and out to an open space, where a hill offered its broad brow to re-form upon. "Halt here, men, for the love of the mothers that bore you, if not for your own manhood's sake!" But, no; officers gallop after men, shouting "Halt! halt!" but savagely spurring their own steeds, and on dashes the chaotic mass of horsemen, as though the arch-fiend was after them. And it is only forty or fifty of ASHBY's cavalry, after all; for here they halt on the crest of this rough, rocky hill, discharging their carbines and revolvers at the back of us retreating stragglers, as our horses go sliding down. A few of our men halt on the position from whence they started, but the majority go plunging into town, shouting: "Our regiment is all captured and cut to pieces, and we're the only ones left!" And a precious set of cowards you are, cavalry gentlemen, if your own story be true, to have bought your worthless existences by sacrificing the lives of your comrades and the honor of the flag ye bear.

But the rebels are not to sleep in the belief that Yankee hearts will all ring as such base metal to their blows. News of what has occurred is rapidly transmitted to headquarters, and Gen. BAYARD is ordered out with fresh cavalry and a battalion of Pennsylvania "Bucktails!" But the Sixteen Ohio has already beaten back the golden of the bold rebels from flinging its folds in our eyes. The evening is waning late; Gen. FREMONT does not wish to bring on a general engagement at this hour, and the troops are ordered back. "But not to leave poor WYNDHAM on the field, and all our wounded!" remonstrates my brave Col. KANE, of the "Bucktails;" and, beside, General, think how such a stampede as this will dishearten and demoralize the army; let me at 'em, General, with my Bucktails!" "Just forty minutes, I'll give you, Colonel," says Gen. BAYARD, pulling out his watch; "peep through the woods on our left, see what is in them, and out again when the time's up." It was my first introduction to Col. KANE, but I was willing to do honor to him as brother of the man who pushed the prow of his adventurous ship far up into the icy seas. "Good bye," he said, pressing the hand of each of our group; "I hope to see you again, but if I don't, take it for granted that I and my Bucktails have given a good account of ourselves." In go the hundred and fifty at an opening in the pines, and the badge they bear on their caps, and from which the battalion takes its name, is soon lost among the green leaves. Brave boys, you never showed the tips of those bucks' tails to the foe while a round of ammunition remained in your cartridge boxes, nor until the dead of your brave battalion outnumbered its living. In plain sight, on an eminence opposite, the same squadron of cavalry is drawn up that pursued us before, but an officer with a field-glass rides out that he can see dark columns of infantry creeping down in the woods, and we can distinguish with a naked eye that a cannon is being placed in position. "Ride over there, WIRZ, and call back the 'Bucktails,'" shouts Gen. BAYARD, but the order is cut short by the rattle of musketry over where they lie—single shots at first, broadening and deepening into volleys. And now the bullets come straying up the hill where we are posted with the cavalry. Did you ever hear a bullet from a rifled musket come singing by your head, reader? No! then catch a large bee some day and hold it to your ear, opening your hand a little to let him buzz, and then suddenly shutting off his music into a sharp z-z-z-z. "The 'Bucktails' will shove it into them," remarked an officer. Now do you know I had heard this same thing said of the Bucktails a dozen different times since they were called out, and really began to wonder whether they'd sustain their reputation or not, for the sad, demoralized retreat of the cavalry men had rather shaken my faith in the mettle that men are made of. Well, the "Bucktails" did shove it into them. Through the openings between the trees we could see our brave boys surrounded by a gordon of fire, dashing into them from the muzzles of more than a thousand muskets. But not a sign, nor the shadow of a sign of yielding. Their fire met the enemy's, straight and unyielding as the blade of a matador. Oh, for reinforcements! but none come. Our cavalry, that had been drawn up under cover of the wood, ride out upon the open hill, but they cannot charge the trunks of intervening trees. To heighten the amusement, the cannon opposite opens its mouth, and deposits a shell close by the side of a squadron. The range is accurate, and now they come, shot and shell, exploding around us like exaggerated fire-crackers on a Fourth of July. Allow me now to ask whether you ever heard a shell come from a rifled gun and perforate the air in your vicinity, reader? No!—then seize the first opportunity of hearing one, and tell me if you don't think it is a winged coach-and-four coming to carry you bodily to the devil?

Now our "Bucktails" give back, and anon they break cover and retreat across the fields of waving green between us, firing as they go—but not the hundred and fifty that went in. The rest of them lie under the arching dome of the treacherous forest, and the night dews alone can go to moisten the lips of the wounded ones, for the rebels hold the woods, and we are not now prepared to dislodge them. To send a force to their support would bring on a general engagement, and this in our present unprepared condition would be ruin.

My brave Col. KANE is reported wounded and a prisoner—shot in the knee. Fare you well, great heart; a more gallant soldier, or a truer gentleman never wore sword by side, and if we meet not here, let me share your fate hereafter, whatever that may be. This evening forty of the Bucktails are reported from the hospital as wounded, and the Heaven that bends above them only knows how many are lying dead and wounded on the field, or how many are prisoners. One man whom I noticed at the hospital, was shot through in three places—the top of the head, the back of the neck, and the side. Is not here evidence of the fierce fire that my Bucktails stood under. "Why didn't you come out when you found they were in such force against you?" asks a bystander of a wounded officer. "Why, you see I [illegible] the [illegible] Gen. FREMONT [illegible] writing on the backs of envelopes, after having been in the saddle from reveille this morning until two [illegible] These are sentiments [illegible] Col. WYNDHAM was a terrible piece of impudence, and though he has paid the penalty, perhaps with his life, I can scarcely further commending on it. To advancing through such a piece of woods without skirmishers thrown out, or without having a reserve to fall back upon and form, in case of disaster, was carelessness thirty inexcusable; and I wish to express upon all officers that the only way to kill men when a stampede occurs, is to halt themselves and then give the order—not running at full speed and shouting halt at the same time.

Those who have ridiculed for a more rapid and less cautious advance on the part of the General in command now can see their error. I must say that I have been inclined to complain frequently of slowness, but I now am ready to recognize in JACKSON a wary foe, in FREMONT an old and experienced campaigner, who is not to be blinded nor fooled by any shallow devices. It is only justice to Gen. FREMONT to say that he is in no wise responsible for the mishaps of this afternoon, for he ordered no advance, and my confidence in him is rather strengthened than weakened by what has occurred.

I will send you a list of killed and wounded by telegraph as soon as it can be obtained; I have already sent you by telegraph the main facts of to-day's affairs. Despite everything, I think that as yet we have only encountered JACKSON's rear guard and a brave, skillful and efficient rear guard it is. I tell you, gentlemen of the North, we must recognize fighting essence in the men with whom we are now fighting. They have risen in my estimation to-day more than I ever before deemed possible. They have retreated without leaving a thing behind them as far as they chose to; now, on their own ground, and in their own fashion, they propose to give us battle; when we meet them we've got to meet them as the "Bucktails" did, prepared to fight, and preferring an honorable death to a coward's life. I am rapidly making up my mind that no small proportion of our men intend to be soldiers without actually exposing their lives to the precarious chances of war.

HARRISONBURGH, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

Reflection tempts me to think that I was too harsh in the judgment I passed upon the cavalry. It was written in the excitement of the moment, in the excessive indignation I felt at being left in the rear with a broken-down horse, and compelled to take a shower of bullets going down hill. I knew many of the officers personally, and know them to be men of fine honor and undaunted bravery. But I suppose that it is as impossible to stop a stampede of cavalry as of wild bulls. And every man who rode into the woods must have felt that he was going to a probable death or capture—as I did. Under such circumstances, with infantry firing on them from behind trees and fences, cavalry could only get away as soon as possible. Events have proven that we were in the centre of a brigade, and that one regiment was ahead of us, one on each flank. It was intended as a trap to catch our whole advance guard, and they did not wish to spring it on merely a regiment or two of cavalry. But Col. KANE's Bucktails unmasked them. Poor Col. KANE, it is now said he is killed. Green and light lay the turf above him. We have only the two great greedinesses of the rebels and the fleetness of our cavalry horses to thank for having saved any of the mounted men. You will please publish this as a context to my former letter. C. H. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH—THE MOUNTAIN FOR OUTWITTED—AN AMBUSCADE.

HARRISONBURGH, VA., Friday, June 6, 1862.

For nearly a week the chase after the runaway rebel JACKSON has been intensely interesting and exciting. It has been attended with varying prospects, hopes and fears. Repeatedly we have been close upon him, and he has skirmishing with his rear guard, using artillery with slender results on either side. We had one man killed, none wounded. A woman sitting in a house, not far from our battery, lost a limb, by the explosion of a shell. Daily heavy rains have retarded our progress, and one day (Wednesday,) a continued rain raised all the streams, while JACKSON the day before had crossed over the North fork of the Shenandoah River at Mount Jackson, near night, and burned a high bridge behind him. This seemed accidentally to mar our prospects, and especially as our pontoon bridge was damaged by driftwood, after passing over a few of our troops, and rendered useless for that day. However, JACKSON little dreamed of our pontoon, and laid by that day to give his men the rest which they very much needed; and when, the next day we got over and a few miles on the road, we again found ourselves close upon his track.

Then came the possibility that Gen. SHIELDS, from McDowell's Division, had reached the Valley near this place, ahead of JACKSON, and was blocking his road; then the possibility of a bridge having been burned across the main branch of the Shenandoah, this side of Staunton, still bringing JACKSON into a trap. At length we hear from divers, and tolerably reliable sources, that the bridge is burned, and again we are encouraged, and almost jubilant.

This morning we started early from our camp near New-Market, and pressed forward rapidly in three columns; the artillery and infantry in the centre, the cavalry on either side passing through the grain and clover fields, over a beautifully undulating country. The sight was imposing, and, perhaps, fearful. Another new idea to me, and, I think, to the men, was taking all the empty provision wagons to carry forward infantry at a rapid rate, thus making an extra day's march of near twenty miles, bringing us before night in sight of the enemy as their rear was leaving this town. Immediately a detachment of cavalry, consisting of the New-Jersey Regiment, two or three companies of the Fourth New-York Regiment, and a few of the First Connecticut, were sent out as a reconnoissance, under Lieut. Col. WYNDHAM, of the New-Jersey Cavalry. A few companies of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment of Infantry followed after. The order was to discover the enemy's position, and, if found in force, to fall back. But, Col. WYNDHAM, apparently with a valor lacking its better part, discretion, or good judgment, seeing his enemy, was inclined to a daring exploit that might win fame. He led his men to a dashing charge in the edge of a wood, which proved to be a perfect ambuscade—perfectly prepared for him; and he soon found himself surrounded on three sides, partly by infantry, that were lying hid in a wheat field. The result was unfortunate for us, as might be expected. Col. W. was taken prisoner, and we lost about ten killed and forty wounded.

This morning, (7th,) all is quiet in camp, and no one knows what will be done next. The enemy is near possible reinforcements. We have no late news from Richmond. We are beyond telegraphs and supplies. We know nothing of SHIELDS or BANKS, or whether JACKSON can find bridges to escape across the Shenandoah, or whether, for want of a bridge, any reinforcements can reach him. All this we shall soon discover, most likely by another forward movement.

Arrival of Five Hundred Prisoners at Winchester—Battle Between Gens. Fremont and Jackson—Death of Ashby.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WINCHESTER, Monday, June 9, 1862.

There have just arrived here five hundred prisoners taken by FREMONT, MILROY and SCHENCK, in various fights. Their appearance as they were marched through the streets yesterday, created much commiseration, not only among the rebel sympathizers, but among the Unionists in and out of the army. Many of them were without shoes; their clothing was much worn, ragged and dirty, and the men themselves seemed sickly. They presented the appearance of men worn out by fatigue and lack of proper food. They were comfortably lodged and well cared for while in Winchester, but when they were ordered to Harrisburgh they complained [illegible] they will be [illegible]

A courier [illegible] night, bringing news [illegible] by a party of the [illegible] of Jackson. I learned from him [illegible] Mt. Jackson. He had been blown by Freemont to destroy two bridges on the Shenandoah, but [illegible] before the fight commenced. The position of the forces previous to the fight was as follows: Gen. Fremont was below Harrisburgh, Gen. Jackson was near Mount Crawford, and Gen. Shields was up south of the Shenandoah, near Strasburgh. Jackson had gone down in Rockingham, several miles, and been shelled back again each time with loss.

On Friday afternoon the attack upon Jackson was commenced by the First New-Jersey Cavalry. They were almost immediately flanked by a squadron of Ashby's Cavalry, and cut off but finally succeeded in getting back with a loss of 150 men. The Pennsylvania Rifles—the Bucktails—as soon as they got within range of Ashby's men, opened upon them and drove them back with considerable loss. Among the killed was the famous Ashby himself. The fight continued until 7 P. M., when, as it was growing dark, we were retreated. They report the loss of the enemy large, and that, during the fight 150 of our men, formerly taken prisoners by Jackson, escaped.

Gen. CRAWFORD arrived with the remainder of his First Brigade this afternoon. The Brigade is encamped about three miles from town, and is in fine condition. Dr. HAYNES, the acting Brigade Surgeon, arrived with the General, and was immediately assigned to report to Gen. SANDS. He is now Acting Medical Director, and the appointment is highly satisfactory to the entire Medical Department here.

Gen. SHIELDS's headquarters are still at the Taylor House, as also are those of Gen. STOVES. I neglected to mention in my last that both Gen. FRONT and Gen. STOVES were serenaded on Saturday night, and that both spoke briefly. Gen. SHIELDS thanked the band for the agreeable music they had furnished, and then referred to the cause of his presence in town. He told the soldiers that their work in the valley was not yet done, and called upon them to so conduct themselves as that they might be ready to meet the enemy on battle-field at a moment's notice.

Gen. STOVES was grateful for the sweet sounds he had heard, but felt that there were sounds sweeter to them and to himself, could they consistently return to hear them—the music of the Breeds. That, however, they could not hear again until the nation heard that sweetest word of all—"Peace." I. A.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis papers of June 9 have been received. The *Avalanche* discourses as follows:

THE PROSPECT.

The first orders of the authorities now paramount in Memphis, will be found in our columns to-day; and we trust and believe the good sense of our people will render clear to them the wisdom of obedience to a power they are unable to resist. The fortune of war, in placing the city of Memphis in the power of the Federal Government, has been kind in this, in placing us under the immediate control of officers of that Government whose political opinions, if we may judge by their past record, are not of the fanatical order, and whom the polish of education and natural inclination have rendered urbane, polite and kindly in disposition.

It is ever the part of wisdom to acquiesce where it cannot resist; and resistance that is certain of destruction, is never made save by the maniac. Nor is there aught of the dishonorable in submitting where to resist were folly. We therefore urge on our people the necessity as well as the wisdom of obedience to the orders, as well as a general calmness and quiet of deportment, unnecessary to read on occasion where none may be meant, or to offer one that can only be followed by irresistible punishment.

We now entertain no fear of the general deportment of our people.

As we stated in our issue of yesterday, the present population of Memphis is predominantly civilian, consisting for the most part of that class of citizens who take far less interest in political matters than in their own business, and who must accept the rulers that be. The masses of a people will ever prefer that Government which affords the best security to life and property and liberty. The active politicians are refugees or soldiers. It is not, therefore, to the mass that we offer the suggestions made in this article, but to the few, the very few, if any, with whom feeling may be stronger than sense, and to whom we offer the wise old saw, "Your head is in the lion's mouth; get it out gently."

THE RAM NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 9.

In our notice of the naval engagement before Memphis on Friday morning, it appears that we were incorrect in some particulars, which we proceed to correct:

The *Gen. Lovell* was sunk, as we said, near the iron prow. The loss of life is said to have been large. Only about twenty escaped of eighty-five on board. Capt. GAMBLE was killed by a ride ball early in the action, and his boat was [illegible] afterward. A few of the men who floated off from the wreck were picked up at Fort Pickering by a Federal tug.

The *Sterling Price* was run into by the *Beauregard*, and received a gash on the starboard side where she now lays. It is said she can be easily repaired.

The *Beauregard* was both shot and rammed, and sunk in the middle of the river, opposite to Fort Pickering.

The *Jeff. Thompson* caw up round the point toward President's Island. Her timbers are lying all about the cotton-wood on the Arkansas shore. Her smokestack is yet standing above water. The shock of the explosion made some persons believe that it was an earthquake.

The *Little Rebel*, which ran ashore just round the point on the Arkansas side, did not sink, as was at first reported. She was shot through the side into the coal bunks, and would have sunk but for running ashore. She has been recovered, and is now anchored among the Federal fleet. Her damage, it is said, can be easily repaired.

The *Gen. Bragg*, was slightly injured by a shot about the wheel, and was captured. She got a smash in the side.

The *Sumter*, as already stated, was likewise captured. She is in good condition.

The *Van Dorn*, Com. MONTGOMERY's flagship, was the only one of the Confederate fleet which escaped. She was pursued some ten miles, but she was too fleet to be captured.

The number of prisoners taken ranges from 70 to 100, about 20 officers. We cannot get any details about the loss in killed, though enough is known to induce the belief that it was fearful.

COL. FITCH'S GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE, MEMPHIS, June 7, 1862.

The undersigned, with the troops under his command, has taken military possession of the city in the name of the Government of the United States, for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the Union, and restoring the peace and protection of public and private property and the lives of its citizens.

Hundreds who may have fled from their homes are expected to return. Merchants and others who have abandoned their business, are requested to reopen their stores and shops, excepting those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume that traffic, under penalty of having their stock immediately destroyed.

The Mayor and Common Council will continue to exercise their judicial functions. The military authorities simply coöperating in enforcing all proper ordinances, unless some exigency should arise rendering it imperative to place the city under martial law.

It is hoped and believed, however, that nothing will occur to render this step necessary. Certainly no act of this command will afford any pretext for citizens placing themselves in that position.

Capt. JOHN H. GOWIN, of the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, will act as Provost-Marshal, until further orders. Major JOHN C. MAGOS, of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, will have command of the pickets and patrols.

(Signed,) G. N. FITCH,
Col. Commanding Brigade.

LOCAL ITEMS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, June 9.

A merchant who happened to be in the Provost-Marshal's office yesterday, heard a conversation between that officer and a slave-owner, which may serve a good purpose to communicate. The slave-holder had lost some slaves, and came to know whether, if they should come to Memphis, he would be permitted to recover them. The Marshal's reply was substantially this: That they did not allow runaway negroes to come into their lines under any circumstances, and that they had no power over them outside their lines. The slaveholder went away satisfied that his negroes were in no danger.

Business has not been resumed yet. There are indications, however, that it may be ere long. We noticed a few stores opened yesterday, and it is not improbable that others may be before long. Many of the owners of stores have left the city, and, of course, these will continue closed. There is already a retail trade springing up.

The Police Court still holds its own. There were thirteen offenders arraigned yesterday, most of them for drunkenness, and fines to the amount of $100 collected.

The military authorities have taken possession of the Overton Hospital. The Planters' Bank building is now occupied as the Provost Marshal's office. The Post-office building is private property, and never did belong to any Government.

We learn that Judge SWAYNE waited on the Pre-

FROM THE LOWER RIVER.

BOMBARDING GRAND GULF.

A communication in this column [illegible] May 30, at Fort Hudson, gives an account of the affair between the Federal fleet and the rebels in that vicinity. On Monday, the [illegible] of Commodore [illegible] at Grand Gulf opened fire on the Federal fleet [illegible] coming the river from Vicksburg. The fleet passed on, but, in a few hours the Federal fleet returned, [illegible] three gunboats and two transports, [illegible] Gulf. The engagement [illegible]

At noon on the same day [illegible] picket guard of ten men, [illegible] Grand Gulf. This proved to be a very wise [illegible] for, after dark a party of ten or [illegible] discovered a force of the enemy, [illegible] from three to fifteen hundred [illegible] a mile and a half from Grand Gulf. [illegible] was suffered to come within [illegible] when they were fired upon. [illegible] turned fire, but retreated to [illegible] man, by the direction of the [illegible] after some delay, they rallied to the [illegible] carried back with them the corpse of [illegible] commanded their advance, and [illegible] by them as being the kin of Gen. [illegible] in command of the troops on the [illegible] the bodies of two of their men, who were [illegible] mortally wounded. Nobody hurt on our side.

During the absence of this detachment, [illegible] body of troops encamped [illegible] place was the cause of [illegible] destruction. The soldiers were given [illegible] and dwellings and stores were [illegible] plundered. Everything thought valuable [illegible] was stolen, and what could not be [illegible] greatly torn up, broken and [illegible] has a town been more thoroughly [illegible] equally more completely ruined.

Yesterday morning the troops were again [illegible] emphasis, and it is said that the [illegible] off down the river, threatening [illegible] away town from which a shot might be fired [illegible] them. The troops on board the vessels were [illegible] at from two to three thousand.

The determination to maintain their position at Vicksburgh is expressed with great energy. [illegible] they had not learned of the success of Farragut and the probable attack on the City from the north, in conjunction with Farragut's operations.

FROM RICHMOND.

Further List of Sick and Wounded National Prisoners in the Hospital.

Lieut. PERKINS, of Gen. BUTTERFIELD's Staff, who was taken prisoner at Hanover Court-house and afterwards paroled, furnishes the following partial list of the National prisoners, wounded, now in hospital in Richmond. All the well prisoners are sent to Salisbury, N. C. Lieut. PERKINS states that every attention has been bestowed to treat the wounded officers with attention, but that many of the privates failed to care for their own bodies, and died in the highest degree of filth. Sharpshooters, who was killed yesterday at the same time with himself. He worked day and night unceasingly, commanding the hospital, and [illegible] to do his best in all other respects. He [illegible] the dead and wounded. The following is a partial list referred to:

Jas. M. Amey, Co. E, 44th N. Y.	Geo. [illegible], Co. F, 5th Penn.
Wm. Ayers, Co. E, 44th N. Y.	Geo. [illegible], Co. F, 5th Penn.
Geo. O'Brien, Co. G, 44th N. Y.	Geo. [illegible], Co. A, 5th Penn.
J. Trimble, Co. [illegible], 44th N. Y.	Geo. [illegible], Co. A, 5th Penn.
M. Hickey, Co. [illegible], 44th N. Y.	Geo. [illegible], Co. A, 5th Penn.
Sergt. Hally, Co. C, 44th N. Y.	Maurice, and three others made fast to the wharf in front of the Maurice, and three others were found floating in the water, nearly all covered, from time to time, with water. They remained there in the town until about sunset, when they all [illegible] their aspe, and these were hauled out in the river, and everything gave promise of a quiet night. It should be noticed, however, that [illegible] the enemy seized four or five negro men [illegible] them off to one of their camps, a [illegible] of which was afterward made plain.
Cor. Werner, Co. C, 44th N. Y.	
Co. Gilmore, Co. G, 44th N. Y.	
C. Douglas, Co. G, 44th N. Y.	
G. Healey, Co. G, 44th N. Y.	
Sergt. Williams, Co. G, 44th N. Y.	
Corp. [illegible], Co. G, 44th N. Y.	
D. Mansfield, Co. A, 44th N. Y.	
Corp. [illegible], Co. A, 44th N. Y.	
Corp. [illegible], Co. A, 44th N. Y.	
H. Sullivan, Co. F, 61st Penn.	
Col. Sergt. W. H. Scanlon, Co. D, 61st Penn.	
Sec. Lt. J. A. Smith, Co. B, 61st Penn.	
Lieut. col. S. G. Snyder, 61st Penn.	
O. Allis, Co. A, 61st Penn.	
J. Cricks, Co. K, 61st Penn.	
Wm. Collins, Co. F, 61st Penn.	
Corp. F. Silk, Co. F, 61st Penn.	
Wm. Kerr, Co. K, 2d N. Y.	
Sergt. Maj. Gaston, 2d N. Y.	
Ser. R. F. Barnard, Co. A, 61st Pa.	
L. Quayer, Co. H, 2d N. Y.	
M. Tobin, Co. F, 61st Penn.	
Aug. Mahon, Co. F, 104th N. Y.	
L. Wilson, Co. H, 2d N. Y.	
Ed. Murphy, Co. K, 104th N. Y.	
H. Barnes, Co. A, 6th Penn.	
J. Lahson, Co. H, 6th N. Y.	
H. Gross, Co. H, 62d N. Y.	
H. Steel, Co. B, 6th N. Y.	
Corp. M. B. Thayer, Co. I, 6th N. Y.	
C. Ladura, Co. H, 6th N. Y.	
J. Porter, Co. E, 62d N. Y.	
H. B. Stevens, Co. F, 62d N. Y.	

Four officers of 100th New-York gone to Salisbury.

All prisoners not wounded have been sent to Salisbury.

Maj. Smith, Capt. Dawson, one man Co. D, one man Co. E, 61st Pennsylvania, have been sent to Salisbury.

The total number of sick and wounded in hospital when Lieut. PERKINS left, was 150.

FROM CANADA.

Warlike Rumors About British Troops—The Recognition of Confederate Ministers.

Correspondent of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 9, 1862.

This city has been agitated for three or four days past with wonderful rumors of the speedy arrival of a large body of troops from Great Britain. [illegible] 25,000 were coming, and [illegible] the number to 50,000 men. The Provincial Government have declared in Parliament that they know nothing of the matter, but will, if information would probably answer such [illegible] of the forces, Sir Fenwick W. Williams, or Sir [illegible] the Governor-General, Lord Monck, is [illegible] as this is certainly true that the Deputy Adjutant-General, who was lately ordered home from Western [illegible], was supplied by telegraph from [illegible] he had proceeded on his way, the report has still better at to a certain extent, [illegible] fell of "intervention," M. Rouher, M. Fould, and Persigny, and other possible causes of trouble with the United States. Meanwhile, a member of the new Government, (Hon. T. D. McGee, since the author of the American Gift, in your midst,) has told it down as doubtable that Canada, instead of being a British province, threatening to and threatened by you, should become a neutral territory, which belligerents should be jointly guaranteed to respect, like Belgium or Switzerland. Whether the idea will ever actually remains to be seen; it is certainly possible that Canada may become the political Switzerland or Belgium of America.

The session of Parliament is now being prorogued. I may say of it, that it is chiefly remarkable for what it has not done. It has not passed Col. Logie's militia bill for the raising of 100,000 militia in Canada, and it has not passed the measure for guaranteeing the Grand Trunk Railway Company which was wanted by the proprietors of that concern. I don't suppose

the country will fail to place for west of a million, [illegible]

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

Mr. HAYS, the animal painter, has on his easel, [illegible] a picture six feet by three, "Storm on the Move," which was on exhibition in a public reception during the past Winter. The scene of the latter picture was laid in the valley of the Upper Susquehanna, where the blow is still felt in the best estate, and where it is not unusual to have herds from fifty to one hundred miles in length, and covering [illegible] in breadth as they are driven every regular. Headed by [illegible] bull, the herd moves slowly, ponderously, feeding over the illimitable pasture on the broken banks of the rivers.

In "Still Hard on the Move," Mr. HAYS represents the herd as they in their grand armies, coming from the mountain down to the bottom lands of the river. In the foreground the shaggy and veteran visitors of a hundred fights were depicted, with a vigor of drawing and co'or that, even though only the [illegible] yet gave the spectator a feeling of the [illegible] and almost irresistible power of the animal; [illegible] and on to the distant horizon the innumerable multitude followed in a gradually [illegible] column that crossed the limit of the view. This picture is now at the English Exhibition [illegible] and it is to be hoped, will ultimately find a permanent place on this side of the Atlantic.

The "Sunset Scene of the Rocky" gives another phase of the natural history of the animal. While unexcited, the herd progresses quietly and is not easily disturbed; yet a piece of lightning may blaze among them for days, producing scarcely a perceptible disturbance; but an earthquake upon them, or any other exceedingly exciting cause, instantly changes the choral [illegible] of the scene—the mass, panic stricken, press on with resistless force, communicating their excitement to those immediately preceding, until the whole herd is pervaded by the onward impulse; now, nothing can stay their progress—forced by the side large, the leading bulls sweep furiously along; perchance a deep crevasse or gulch, (as common on the prairies) arrests their course—an instant the foremost halts and staggered, but forced by the rearward impetus, over they go, in an agonized death plunge, and over and over, until the gulch is filled with the bruised and mangled carcasses, and the living herd may struggle up over them and gain the other side. At that approach to the edge of such a chasm, Mr. HAYS has found his subject, and to know how well and faithfully he has conveyed the scene to his canvas, can only be accomplished by seeing the picture. The sturdy bulls, forced to the edge of the chasm, shrink back with frantic terror, but a resistless power presses them on, the earth crows beneath their weight—down they go. Further, the artist seems to escape by shirking the crevasse, and hence, in his scenes and face drawings, Mr. HAYS has succeeded most admirably. Beyond the foremost, here and there a frantic head is thrust upward, giving a strong idea of the pressure to which its owner is subjected, while clouds of dust goldened by the sun, rise over the body of the herd, and hedge still further to realize the intense heat and excitement of the scene. In the drawing of the animals in this picture—their different attitudes and expressions—Mr. HAYS has been peculiarly happy; and in color, this seemingly advances over any of his previous efforts.

We have seen two pictures from FAHEY Gallery, No. 751 Broadway. They are remarkable for the delicate pose of the figures, are of a very rich black tone, and have been treated with an alkaline citrate of soda in a hot bath, very similar to that which Mr. REJLANDER has always recommended. They are card pictures of two children, the elder, perhaps, ten years and the younger not more than five—both of them beautiful girls, and full of animation. The youngest is leaning over a pedestal, which is partially hidden by the folds of a curtain. There is a look of earnest wonder in her bright face, and her plump hands, so full of dimples—like her cheeks—are a little crossed, as if to hide the chasm by which she holds her hat and plume. The back-ground is dark, but plain; there is no object to attract the attention from the interesting, wondering face.

We asked Mr. FAHEY, who arranges the sitters and attends to the artistic part of the gallery, how such a happy hit had been made. "Oh," he exclaimed, "the mother will little sit, but I hold her attention by a bold feat of prestidigitation—I kept her still ten seconds while I swallowed the camera cloth."

Naval Affairs.

The Court of Inquiry convened, yesterday, at the Office of Capt. RAMSAY, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to investigate the circumstances under which the Emily St. Pierre was taken from Prize Master Fleeting Master United States Navy) SMITH, who is held to await the action of the Court. The officers of the Court are Commander RAMSAY and Lieut. FOLEY, of the Receiving ship North Carolina. There are also four of the Emily's crew attending the Court. They say that the treatment to the prize was caused by the crew put on board not having been provided with cans. It is not thought that a Court-martial will be deemed necessary. The chief facts elicited from the witnesses examined yesterday, do not differ materially from the statements already published. The result of the Court of Inquiry will be made known to the Navy Department immediately on its adjournment.

The United States steam gunboat Huntsville was put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She is a converted gunboat, carries about 100 men, and a good armament. She will sail to-day for the Gulf. Her officers, who have all reported, are:

Capt. (Acting Lieut. Commanding,) W. C. ROGERS; Acting Masters, T. M. Harris, H. C. Hall, J. H. Platt; Acting Paymaster, E. D. Parton; Doctor, S. L. Gould; Engineers, J. H. Rose, W. W. Bingham, W. A. Leavitt and J. Kenny; Master's Mates, Collis, Singleton and Newlan.

The United States sloop-of-war frigate Niagara arrived at Boston yesterday from the Gulf, and will haul up the frigate to-day to the Charlestown Navy-yard. Her officers and crew will be allowed a temporary leave of absence, while she is in the workmen's hands, and her marine guard be transferred to the barracks. The Niagara, as is well known, is our largest steam frigate. She was "the cable ship," took the Echo's Africans to their native country, and performed a similar service for the Japanese. Her cruise in the Gulf has been a successful one, and will turn out pecuniarly profitable to her crew.

The United States sailing corvette Marion also reached Boston on yesterday. She is just from the eastern division of the Gulf Squadron, having been actively employed on the blockade of Apalachicola Bay, where she has stationed from October, 1861, until last March. The Marion chased three rebel steamers throughout most of them. She was called home from the Coast of Africa when the rebellion broke out. She is a second-class sailing sloop-of-war, 566 tons burden, carries 18 guns, and was built in Charlestown in 1844. Her officers are as follows:

Lieutenant Commanding, G. W. DAVIS; Master and Executive Officer, J. W. Philip; Acting Masters, John W. Brown, Wm. H. Swain, C. H. Pendleton; Assistant Paymaster, George N. Sawyer; Assistant Surgeon, C. A. Bumpstead; Midshipmen, E. N. Kellogg; Captain's Clerk, R. Elting; Master's Mates, Wm. H. Fields, E. Pendexter; Boatswain, N. Miles; Gunner, G. D. Hunt; Sailmaker, Thomas [illegible]; Carpenter, E. Wentworth.

Such these vessels have been sent to Boston for repairs, in consequence of the representations made to the Navy Department that a fair share of employment was not given the Navy-yard of that city.

Capt. FARRAGUT.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 27.

"Let me take this opportunity of congratulating you and the Government on the glorious successes of the Union. I know nothing in history finer than Commodore FARRAGUT's capture of New-Orleans. If he were an Englishman, he would have been made a Peer and an Admiral by this time."

The Ninth Militia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day you have extracts of a letter from Fort Royal, which, you state, relates to the Ninth N. Y. Volunteers. If I mistake not, this regiment is the Ninth N. Y. S. Militia, as I have before stated in a letter from a relative in the latter regiment, dated Fort Royal, 6th inst., and in a previous letter [illegible] correspondent, almost identical with that you publish.

The Ninth N. Y. Volunteers, or HAWKINS' Zouaves, are in the Department of Gen. BURNSIDE.

By publishing this correspondence you will oblige

A FRIEND OF THE NINTH N. Y. S. M.

New-York, June 13, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A STARTLING MURDER IN BROADWAY.

A Man Shot by a Woman, and Almost Instantly Killed—A Case of Love, Jealousy and Revenge.

About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. PETER C. EALL, of No. 355 Broadway, was shot by a woman named MARY SHEWAN, alias Mrs. Mary Eall, with a pistol, and almost instantly killed. The affair occurred just outside of Mr. EALL's place of business, upon the landing of the second flight of stairs. The particulars of the murder, so far as we have been able to gather them, amid the great excitement consequent upon the affray, which existed in and around the premises, are as follows: For a long time past, Mr. EALL, the deceased, has been paying his addresses to MARY. She and her friends allege that they were married several months ago. We, and those who KNEW him best, on the contrary, assert that such is not the fact, but insist that there was never any intimacy existing between them, except a brief and in every respect honorable courtship, which was finally terminated by the mutual consent of the parties. The friends of the deceased allege that a short time since she approached him with a dagger which she had secreted about her person, and with which she attempted to stab him to the heart, and would have done so but for the timely interference of some friends. The difficulty between them, it seems, grew more and more serious, until yesterday afternoon, when the woman stated to several of her friends that affairs between herself and EALL had become so grievous that she could no longer bear up under the great grief and misery which he had brought upon her. Fired with the passions of disappointed love, jealousy, and revenge, she went to a gunshop on Broadway, between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, bought a pistol, had it loaded by a friend, and, thus armed, she repaired to the store of the deceased, stationed on third floor of No. 355 Broadway. She found him lying upon a sofa in a room where, at the time of her entrance, there were several other persons. A somewhat lengthy interview took place between them, which terminated in loud and angry words upon both sides. At last he was induced to go with her outside the glass door, to the landing at the top of the stairs. Immediately thereafter, a scuffle ensued on the stairs, and the report of a pistol brought several persons who were in the vicinity to the scene of the conflict. After the shot was fired the wounded man was at once aided by the women, and one or two others, to get back to the sofa in the store, where he expired in about ten minutes afterwards. The only words he uttered were, "I'm killed—I'm dead." The woman, MARY, was at once taken into custody by a Policeman, and conveyed to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where she was confined in a close cell to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. Deputy Coroner Dr. HORNBOOK last evening made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, of which the following is the result:

"There is a pistol-shot wound between the first and second ribs, on the left side, about an inch and a half from the medial line of the body. On opening into the cavity of the thorax, he found the wound passing through the upper lobe of the left lung in a slightly downward direction, penetrating the left pulmonary artery, and lodging between the fifth and sixth ribs, near their articulation with the vertebral column. On making an incision through the back, he found the ball, and extracted it. The left cavity of the thorax was filled with coagulated blood; the right cavity partly filled; both the auricles and ventricles of the heart were empty. Undoubtedly, death was caused by a pistol-shot wound."

The post-mortem examination having been concluded, Coroner COLLIN impanneled the jury, who viewed the body as it lay in the room where the death occurred. The further investigation of the case was then postponed until 10 A. M. this morning, at which time the inquest will be proceeded with at the Coroner's office.

A Reporter visited the accused woman in her cell, at a late hour last evening. From all that could be learned by conversation with her, and from others who are acquainted with her, and who know something of the facts connected with the causes which led to the tragedy, it appears that she claims, in the most emphatic manner, to have been the lawful wife of the deceased. She says that for a long time past she has had good and strong reasons to suspect his fidelity to her; she finally concluded to follow him and watch his movements. Early yesterday morning she went to the Jersey City Ferry, on the New-York side, and there for two hours watched for his appearance, as he came over from New-Jersey. When, at length, he arrived, he was in company with a very genteel, well-dressed lady. MARY immediately approached the latter, and asked if she knew that the man who accompanied her was her (MARY's) lawful husband. The lady was surprised, and at first refused to believe the assertion, but, upon seeing the embarrassment of the man, and after further listening to the and appeals of the injured wife, as she called herself, the third party left the alleged husband very abruptly, and returned to New-Jersey by the next boat.

The police authorities say they have no doubt of the truth of the woman's statement. From conversations with her, we know that she is an intelligent and apparently a refined and accomplished lady. She positively denies that her name is SHEWAN, but says it is MRS. MARY EALL, wife of PETER C. EALL. She seems to be entirely heart-broken, and while she does not deny having committed the murder, she thinks she was justified in doing so both by the laws of God and man. She is a woman about 30 years of age, and a native of this country. The deceased was about the same age.

The Stanton Legion.

Col. ALLEN having, by direction of the Secretary of War, reported to Gov. MORGAN for orders relative to the formation of his regiment, he is directed to complete the same as a separate command at once.

The officers are required to produce before the Adjutant-General, or Col. BLISS, honorable discharges from former service, or certificates of examination, with references as to character, &c.

The Governor, as well as Col. ALLEN, is determined that no incompetent officer shall enter the regiment, if care and a rigid examination can prevent it.

Officers raising companies within a certain time, to be hereafter announced, will receive one month's additional pay.

The Senate has passed an act, which will soon go through the House, allowing recruits one month's advance also.

It is expected to fill up the regiment within the next six weeks.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAST DAY OF THE BABY SHOW.—Yesterday was the last day but one of the baby show, and a sultry one it was. To-day is the last, and we anticipate the absolute rushing of people, young and old, white and black, to see the babies, hear the babies, and feel of the babies. The snakes, too, are very lively, and yesterday demolished ten pigeons and two rabbits; the little Commodore is very smart and fabulous withal; the Aquaria are most wonderful, and the moral Lecture-room presents daily, afternoon and evening, the choicest selections from the most celebrated dramatists.

THE HERRMANN AND DURREVEIL DIFFICULTY.—Our readers will remember the unseemly fracas which occurred at Palace Garden the other night, in which the great prestidigitateur received a severe blow, and before he could reply with a similar compliment the crowd interposed and quiet was restored. Complaint of assault and battery was laid against DURREVEIL, who is well known in operatic and theatrical circles, and yesterday morning Mr. Justice KELLY held the belligerent gentleman in bail to the amount of $500 to answer to the charge.

SALE OF CHURCH'S PICTURE.—On Wednesday, Messrs. H. P. LEDS & Co., the well-known auctioneers, sold Church's magnificent picture, known as "New-England Scenery," to a private gentleman of this City for the modest sum of $1,350. It was feared at one time that the "Athenæum," of Boston, would secure this unrivalled portrait of our New-England beauty.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Summer time table of the Hudson River Railroad will take effect on Monday, 16th inst. The local changes are important. During the Summer two trains will stop daily at Cornwall Station, opposite Cornwall Landing.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE—THE BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The June Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, for fruits, plants, flowers, &c., will be held on the 18th and 19th inst. at the Academy of Music, and it will doubtless be one of the best displays ever made by the Society, and probably equal anything ever attempted elsewhere. One gentleman alone proposes to have an exhibition more than 100 varieties of the strawberry, and others interested in the science of horticulture will be equally munificent in their respective specialities. This Society has been in existence now about nine years, and has accomplished much toward elevating and re-

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, June 13—P. M.

There was a large business done on our Stock Exchange to-day at advancing prices. The excitement of yesterday is on the increase, and the views of the future of the speculators on the Street, whether in dividend-paying securities or the mere fancies, seem to expand with the higher range of prices. The firmest feeling, perhaps, was on United States Stock, and New-York Central Shares. The latter were more buoyant than we have known them to be for very many years, and par is now more freely predicted before the August dividend than 20 per cent. was spoken of a month or six weeks since. The parties buying at the higher figures are certainly wealthier, if not more influential, than the speculators in the stock when it ranged 83 to 85 per cent. Sales were made to-day as high as 95½ per cent. Some of the Western Shares improved in like proportion, and the speculation in Harlem Shares, of both classes, continued excited. The feeling was equally buoyant on the Railway mortgages, nearly all of which were higher than at any time during the season. The Michigan Southern Sinking Funds were wanted at 69½ ⅌ cent. We understand that the subscription to one million of these bonds at par, for the purpose of marking at once the crowing free ownership of the Company, will close in manner, the necessary amount being nearly or quite secured, and that notice will soon be served upon the domestic holders of the overdue mortgages, that the Company are prepared to pay them off, with interest from the last dividend day, (May 1,) on presentation. Unless presented in pursuance of this notice, the interest will be made to cease. There seems to be little question that the subscribers to the Sinking Funds at par will soon be handsomely rewarded by the advance in the market price of the bonds, which now become the first mortgage upon a property costing threefold the amount of the Sinking Fund issue. The intimation of this favorable state of affairs has caused a sudden rise in the Guaranteed Shares of the Company, to 62@62½ ⅌ cent. As the financial obstacles to the resumption of income upon the Stock are removed by the settlement of the old floating debt, and the payment of the overdue mortgages of the Company, this class of shares will, of course, come in first for the division of future profits. At the same time, the common shares have advanced to 28½@28¾ ⅌ cent. Among the other Western Shares, Cleveland and Toledo rose to 48¾ ⅌ cent., and Rock Island to 68¼ ⅌ cent.

Later in the afternoon there was very little abatement in the excitement, though the extreme prices were not in all instances maintained. The following were about the latest quotations:

	Times.	Prtd.		Times.	Prtd.
N. Y. Central	93¾	95¾	Mich. Guar'ed	59¾	60
Erie	38¾	38¾	Illinois Central	60	61¾
Erie Preferred	66	66¾	Pacific	116¾	118¾
Rock Island	67	67¾	Tennessee	60¾	62
Hudson	48	49	Missouri	53¾	53¾
Mich. Central	66¾	67¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	107	107¾
Mich. Southern	27¾	27¾	Gold	105¾	105¾

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	American Exchange	98
Manhattan	129	Chatham	97
Mechanic	109	Bank of the Republic	97
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. America	97
America	110¾	Hanover	93
City	110	Metropolitan	105
Phenix	100	People's	90
North River	80	East River	95
Tradesmen's	96	Market	95
Greenwich	120	Nassau	95
Merchants' Exch'ge	98	Shoe & Leather	100¾
Seventh Ward	128	Corn Exchange	99
State of New-York	99	Continental	95¾
Commerce	102	Commonwealth	94
Commerce Scp Stock	99	Atlantic	95
Mech. Banking As.	99	Importers & Trad'rs	104
Ocean	95	Park	111
Mercantile	110	Broadway	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

M. S. G. sixes	100¾	L. C. & Ha. L. G. Bds	89
N. Y. C. sixes, real es.	95	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	86
M. S. G. sixes, sub'rd	90	Chi. & N. W. first	86
N. Y. Cen. sevens	105	C. & N. W. 1st s. sub'd	47¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	107	Ch. & N. W. sec'nds	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103¾	Chi. & N. W. 1st sinks	70
Erie seconds, '84	85¾	Hud. & Ber. Co. firsts	94
Erie third, '94	80¾	Lack. & W. firsts	109
Erie fourths, '96	67¾	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	108
Erie fifths, '97	67¾	Del., Lack. & W. sec'nds	102¾
Ha. N. Y. & E. bds, '77	41	Tol. & Wabash firsts	64
Hudson firsts	100	Tol. & Wabash seconds	42¾
Hudson sec'nds, s. f.	100¾	Ill. & W. 1st s. sinks	41¾
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Ill. & P. Dub'ln 1st s.	104
Harlem firsts, '98-'99	103¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102¾
Harlem sec'nds, '98	101¾	Gal. & Chic. 1st s. ex'd	102¾
Harlem thirds, '98	93	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. 6s, '72-'76	100	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	105
Mich. Cen. 6s, '80 to '89	100¾	Cleveland & Tol. 1st, ed.	102¾
Chi., S. & G. 1st s. '89	110	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Mich. Sou'n sec'nds	84¾	N. J. Cen. seconds	102
N. Ind. Gosh'n 1st	100	Ft. W. & Ch. firsts	97
Mich. So. & N. In. s. f.	80¾	Ft. W. & Ch. sec'ds	93
Ill. Cen. 1 Ws., '76	94¾	Clev. & Pitsb. seconds	98
P. H. & A. bds, '79, s. f.	100	Clev. & Pitsb. thirds	94¾
		Clev. & Pitsb. fourths	94¾

As the price of Gold advanced to 105½ ⅌ cent. to-day, Bills on London rose, in proportion, to 110½ ⅌ cent. for 60 days sight, and 110¾ ⅌ cent. for sight.

The 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds sold steadily at 106¼@106¾ ⅌ cent.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railway, for the first week of June, were as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Passenger	26,[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	17,[illegible]	16,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase		[illegible]

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for the first week in June:

	1862.	1861.	
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Passengers	7,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Mails, &c.	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the same week were:

	1862.	1861.	
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase in 1862	[illegible]		
Total this month to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Clearing House exhibit for the week ending June 13, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	Balances.	Clearings.
Balances at the last	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on market	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Balances	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on market	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

Average for the Week.	Balances.	Clearings.	Days.	Balances.	Clearings.
Last Week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1					[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, June 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 14 bbls. ashes, 25,[illegible] bbls. flour; 1,[illegible] bbls. and 3,[illegible] hhds. Cuban Muscovado sugar; 37,[illegible] bushels Wheat, 20,815 bushels Corn, 4,[illegible] bushels Rye, 5,[illegible] bushels Barley, 24,[illegible] bushels Oats, 6,[illegible] pkgs. Provisions, 949 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 32 bbls., at $6 75@$6 81½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls. W. 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made, at 28c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—A moderate demand prevails for Adamantine and Sperm, at steady prices.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, were reduced to 300 bags Rio, on private terms. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—The demand has been more active for Refined Ingot, prices of which have advanced to 21½c.@22c., cash. ⅌ lb., with sales of 200,000 lbs.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand, to-day, at unchanged prices. Middlings, 61c.@61½c. ⅌ lb.

CHEMICALS—Sales 100 tons Soda Ash, at 2¾c.@2¾c.; 200 kegs Sal. earth Soda, at 4½c.; 10 tons Sal. Soda, at 1½c.; and 10 tons Caustic Soda, at 4½c., cash.

DYEWOODS—Sales, since our last, 120 tons West India Logwood, including Jamaica, at $18 ⅌ ton.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales 500 boxes No. 1 Custom, 40 pcs. at $1 60 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, to-day, at declined prices. Yet the demand has been limited, especially for export, owing partly to the rise in freights. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,[illegible] bbls., including Superfine State at $4 20@$4 30; fifty per cent choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 70, chiefly at $4 50@$4 55; Superfine Western, mixed to choice, at $4 15@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$4 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 50@$4 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 15 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 20	@$4 30
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 15	@ 4 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45	@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	4 60	@ 7 00
Superfine to Choice Extra Minnesota	4 15	@ 4 60
Southern Flour is in less request and is declining; sales 600 bbls., at $4 60@$5 50, for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, and $5 60@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good request; sales 1,200 bbls. extra at $4 55@$4 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 75@$4 for fine and superfine. ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. Sales, 600 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in moderate request at full rates.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for most kinds, including Bayer Raisins at $2 30@$2 35, and Bunch do. $3 15 ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand to-day, and prices have declined materially. Sales, since our last, have been 94,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 80c.@81c.; White Western, part at 81 [illegible]; Amber Western, at 81@81½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 10@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 [illegible]@$1 03; Milwaukee Club, part at prime, at 86c.@87½c.; Chicago Spring at 80c.@81c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales 65,000 bushels, at 52c.@55c. for mixed at the [illegible] Mixed Western; 55c.@56c. for new do.; 56c.@56c. for unmixed new and old do.; 56c. for Yellow Western, 56c.@56c. for White Western, and 55c.@57c. for Yellow Southern. ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet, at 62c.@71c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 2,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Sales 7,000 bushels Canada, at 70c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in more request, including Canada, at 41c.@42c.; Western, at 40c.@42c., and State at 41½c.@42½c. ⅌ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending June 9, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	30,319	27,[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	310,427	236,[illegible]
Corn, bush.	1,076,743	675,[illegible]
Oats, bush.	174,258	81,[illegible]
Rye, bush.	27,631	12,[illegible]
Barley, bush.	4,979	[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to June 9.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	572,795	500,[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	3,236,643	2,661,[illegible]
Corn, bush.	5,762,489	8,662,155
Oats, bush.	722,881	967,[illegible]
Rye, bush.	208,344	159,[illegible]
Barley, bush.	400,367	299,[illegible]

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to June 7.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	216,987	178,617
Wheat, bush.	4,329,669	3,703,460
Oats, bush.	122,923	99,[illegible]
Corn, bush.	104,464	35,[illegible]
Barley, bush.	81,[illegible]	87,[illegible]
Rye, bush.	66,[illegible]	30,[illegible]

Shipments from Milwaukee.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
Jan. 1 to June 7, 1862	264,552	4,508,110
Jan. 1 to June 8, 1861	242,140	3,990,[illegible]

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand, to-day, at 85c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and are steady, including last year's crop, at 18c.@19c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—With large arrivals and a very limited demand the market for dry hides has continued very quiet during the past week, and prices have favored buyers. Wet salted hides, although in better favor than dry, have ruled very dull, and the sales have been small. The stock on hand being small, prices remain without change. The principal sales have been: 4,000 Buenos Ayres at 22c., 6 months; 1,[illegible] Buenos Ayres, on private terms; 2,000 California, on private terms; 700 Rio Hache at 16c., 6 months; 500 Western slaughters at 7½c., cash; 700 City slaughter at 7c., cash.

LEATHER—There has been a little more activity in the market than last week, and the feeling generally better. Prices remain unchanged.

IRON—Has been inactive at former quotations.

LEAD—Has been moderately inquired for at steady prices.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 160 hhds., including Porto Rico at 36c.@38c.; Fourths of Mod. Duke Muscovado at 30c., and Clayed Cuba on private terms. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally inactive, including Spirits Turpentine, which is now quoted 60c. to 61 55@61 57½ ⅌ gallon.

OILS—The political history has been for Whale and Petroleum, at an form prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and purchased at, however, rather easier prices. Sales since our last, 3,400 bbls. at $10 87½@$11 for Mess; [illegible] for Prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 4¾c. @5c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@3¾c. for Shoulders. ⅌ lb. Bacon is somewhat brighter; 500 boxes Short Middles, on ar. were sold at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited request at former prices; sales 400 bbls., at $13 75@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess. ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 10c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State. ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive, at 4c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 350 bags East India, at $4 75@$5, and 500 bags Rangoon, by auction, at $3 25@$3 40 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in slack request at drooping

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF [illegible]

[illegible]

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE YEARS SINCE, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL [illegible]

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 17, [illegible]

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP & WIN J. JOHNSON [illegible]

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 8 O'CLOCK, [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON [illegible] night, [illegible] years old, long tail, [illegible] on the back; which movies, shows a [illegible] thick, and has a very small white [illegible] the rump. The horse is well-matched, [illegible] good condition. Should any person [illegible] given for information that will secure the horse to [illegible] owner, the balance for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Address RALPH VOORHIS, [illegible] Co., New-Jersey; or JOHN STAGG, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, ISSUED OF THE [illegible] and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, No. 27, 28, 143, 144 and 185, with Interest Coupons attached, payable [illegible] Stockholders of record. The above reward will be paid for the [illegible] stopped, the above reward will be paid for the recovery of [illegible] E. BRUSH, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

LOST—IN THE NEW-YORK [illegible] From the 5th to the 8th, a lady's POCKET BOOK, containing about $[illegible] and some small [illegible] Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at GARNER & CO., No. 468 West 23d-st., or at the office of GARNER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GENSEROUS, NO. 500 BROADWAY [illegible]

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. [illegible] Wedding and Visiting Cards, [illegible] mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, [illegible]

SAY DUHLOFF'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. [illegible] W. MARR, Agent, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York.

MR. L. N. SHEAR & CO. WILL [illegible] Troy, and the towns and villages on the route. [illegible] supply News Agents and all who order it, with [illegible] expense of the agency. Papers will be at a close [illegible] depots. The train leaves this City at 4 o'clock [illegible] morning. This will be a great advantage to all who [illegible] these exciting war times, wish to keep up with the [illegible] of the day.

VACUUM PAN WANTED.—ANY ONE HAVING [illegible] hundred gallons capacity, may find a cash purchaser [illegible] corresponding with description and price [illegible] Tribune office.

The New-York Times,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible]

NO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucrezia Borgia—Lucrezia Borgia—[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE—The Dead Shot—The Rapid Man.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Rosemond—[illegible]

CHINESE GARDENS—The Seasons.

GRAND SCENIC GARDENS—5th-st. and 14th-st.—Scenes, Music and Fireworks.

HARRIGAN'S HOBERN THEATRE—Dairy Show—Gallery of Illustration—Lavinia Welles, &c., &c. All this week.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 63 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 585 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The War Department informed us late last night that no news of importance had been received from any of the armies in the field.

An order from the War Department extends the Mountain Department so as to include that portion of the Shenandoah Valley west of the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburgh, Winchester, Strasburgh, Harrisburgh and Staunton, including the latter place, and thence in the same direction southward until it strikes the Blue Ridge, to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia. The Department of Gen. BANKS is by the same order extended further to the eastward.

Advices from Memphis to the 12th inst. state that some of our gunboats and rams were about starting on a reconnoissance up White River, into Arkansas. A report was current that the rebels had burnt Vicksburgh, but it was not generally credited.

Gen. HALLECK has sent dispatches to the War Department, dated the 12th inst., which represent BRAGG's army to have been at some point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with the remnant of his army, on Saturday last. Spies and deserters inform that the rebel army is greatly disorganized, and that mutinous and deserting regiments have been disarmed, and large numbers shot. Gen. HALLECK cites the immense destruction of valuable stores and other property as a proof that the rebel retreat has been a hurried one. The whole country south of Corinth has been stripped of food, and many of the inhabitants are in a state of starvation.

A passenger by the *Africa*, which arrived at Boston yesterday, reports that a number of steamers have been fitted out in English ports for the purpose of running the Southern blockade. They present fast as Nassau.

FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *British Queen*, we have received our Mexican and Havana correspondence, containing details of the recent important events in Mexico, including the battle of Atazaco, near Puebla, in which the French were defeated and forced to retreat to Orizaba. Gens. NEGRETE and BERRIOZABAL commanded the Mexican troops in this affair. Two battalions of French Zouaves skirmishing as light infantry began the attack. These covered two strong columns of infantry supported by rifled cannon. The Mexicans waited till their enemies came within 50 yards, and then fired. The French fled, while the Mexicans charged; but other French columns renewed the attack, and a second time they fled, leaving a number of dead who were shot in the back. Again the Mexicans charged, and had they had cavalry would have destroyed the invading army. The French did not renew the attack on the front, but sent a strong column against the fortifications of Guadalupe. They were here also repulsed, and a reinforcement of Mexicans coming up, an attack was made on their right flank. The French at once fell back upon Orizaba. Their loss is estimated by a friendly authority at 400 or 500 soldiers in the fight and by sickness. Another fight subsequently took place near Orizaba, between the Republicans, supported by the French, and the Liberal forces, the result of which is claimed by both sides as a victory. It may, therefore, be regarded as a drawn battle. The French forces, it is understood, were to remain at Orizaba until they should receive instructions from their Government. Meanwhile, JUAREZ is making every effort to fortify the approaches to the Capital, and expresses the determination to defend it to the last.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill appropriating $140,000 for new Post routes was passed. A bill to carry into effect the treaty recently negotiated with Great Britain relating to the Slave-trade was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House bill prescribing an oath of office, &c., was debated, but not acted upon. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered, and a number of amendments were adopted. A long debate occurred regarding the location of the Naval Academy, which resulted in an understanding that the permanent place for it will be at Annapolis. The bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum.

In the House, the Senate bill appropriating $[illegible] to enable the Secretary of the Navy to purchase steamer vessels was passed. The joint resolution of thanks to Lieut. MORRIS and the other officers and men of the *Cumberland* was passed. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported that no exigency seems to exist requiring the interposition of this Government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland. The bill to secure the more prompt payment of officers and volunteers was passed. The Senate bill to increase the Medical Department of the Volunteer service was passed, with an amendment abolishing brigade Surgeons, and placing them on an equal footing with army Surgeons. The Senate bill prescribing an additional oath for Grand and Petit Jurors was also [illegible]

[illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails of the *Africa* reached this City last night, but we find nothing in our European files of sufficient interest to copy this morning.

The news from Havana to the 7th, and Nassau to the 9th, brought by the steamship *British Queen*, is not important. The health of Havana was about as usual at this season, and business was dull. Nassau was healthy, and no business was doing. Nearly the whole fleet of steamers which have been engaged in the Southern trade were lying idle.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association was duly organized, at the Astor House, last night, by the selection of the following permanent officers: President, Col. J. C. MONTGOMERY; Vice-Presidents, S. P. BUNNELL, Treasurer, JONATHAN OGDEN; Recording Secretary, M. G. HARE; Corresponding Secretary, MAX GOEPP. Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was present, and made an inspiring address. The sum of about $400 was subscribed in cash on the spot, although there were not more than fifty gentlemen present.

We give this morning the particulars of another murder in Broadway. About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. FRANK G. REAL, of No. 256 Broadway, was shot by a woman named MARY SEGARS, *alias* Mrs. Mary Real, with a pistol, and almost instantly killed. The affair occurred just outside of Mr. REAL'S place of business, upon the landing at the second flight of stairs. The woman, who alleges that she was lawfully married to REAL, is now in custody, awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The Louisville *Journal* states that a trade in powder, more or less extensive, is now carried on between Cincinnati and the rebel dominion. The powder thus disposed of, as we are told, is in general represented as blasting powder, and is forwarded ostensibly to Lexington, or other points in Kentucky with which Cincinnati now enjoys unrestricted trade.

The will of MARTIN MINNIG, now admitted to probate, leaves $150 to the French Benevolent Society, and $100 to such other charitable society of this City as his executors may select.

The excitement in the Stock Market continued yesterday, and Government Stock rose to 107¼ ₩ cent. and New-York Central to 95½ ₩ cent. Gold was firm at 105½, and Exchange on London 116½ ₩ cent.

A further advance in the Freight market, yesterday, had the effect of checking the export demand for Breadstuffs, and prices declined generally. Groceries were in moderate request. Provisions were more freely purchased, including Pork, which was again lower. Metals attracted more attention, and was quoted firmer, in anticipation of some important changes in the tariff. Cotton, Fruit, Hemp, Naval Stores, Rice, Spices, Whalebone, Beeswax, Coal, Cocoa and Tobacco were quiet. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Whale Oil, Whisky and Wool, at uniform rates. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Bright Prospects in the Far South.

The first regular United States mail from New-Orleans for the past fourteen months arrived in this City last night. The mail was quite a heavy one—letters from our soldiers to their Northern relatives, letters from citizens to friends from whom they have long been cut off, letters on business and on the subject of renewing commercial relations, beside newspaper files in abundance. For over a year the great commercial city of the South has been isolated from the World—excepting what little intercourse it was able to keep up through privateers, through vessels running the blockade, and by way of Texas and Mexico. The tens of thousands of letters and newspapers that used to be conveyed weekly from that city to this, and back again from this City to that, ceased coming and going when the blockade was declared. During all that time, also, the foreign commerce of New-Orleans has had no existence, and its inland traffic has been almost extinct. The hundreds of steamboats that from there traversed the Upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the Tennessee, the Ohio and the Cumberland—as well as the hundreds of ships that carried the products of the Mississippi Valley to the world, were all transferred to more profitable waters, or were laid up; and the formerly crowded harbor of the Crescent City has been desolate. Now that the Southern Metropolis is again under the old flag of its prosperity—now that ships are again beginning to go in and produce to come out—now that the prospect is bright for an immediate resumption of internal commerce with all the cities on the banks of all the tributaries of the Mississippi—now that there is intercommunication of thought with the city and the world—we hope soon to see New-Orleans arise from its ashes and become again, what it was of old, the Queen City of the South.

Our newspaper files, the *Picayune*, *Delta*, and *True Delta*, are up to the 1st inst. We congratulate the editors and readers of these journals upon their improved appearance since the Union occupation of New-Orleans. They are printed on clean white paper instead of the brown stuff which formerly rendered them almost illegible. They are filled with intelligent, interesting, pleasant and spicy reading, instead of the ferocious, absurd rant that characterized the few copies we saw during the reign of secession. If the city has undergone as great a change for the better as its Press has—if these journals are in any way a reflex of its spirit and feeling—and we are inclined, from many signs, to think that they are—then must the latent Union element in New-Orleans have been even stronger than has ever been represented.

The city, at the date of the steamer's leaving, had been in actual occupation just one month by our troops. "The Union soldiers were met," says one of the papers, "as the citizens of Rome might have met the Huns. In a brief month," continues the writer, "the streets are filled with smiling faces, business attracts with open doors, thugs have left, property is secure, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the grace of God and the vote of the people, President of the United States of America, might walk unarmed and unaccompanied at any time through these streets in full security, and to the joy and delight of numbers who have heretofore been accustomed to link his name with curses and execrations." So says the Sunday *Delta*, of June 1. We have no doubt that the President will accept the suggestion; and may next Fall make a triumphal march from New-Orleans overland to Charleston, and from thence to Richmond, and be everywhere hailed by white and black as the true and only President, and the savior of the Republic.

Citizens of the Crescent City have come forward in great numbers to testify the sincerity of their loyalty by taking the oath of allegiance. Within the last week of the past month they came in such numbers that the whole time of the proper authorities was occupied in the work. The entire city has doubtless been sworn by this time; and it will soon be as dangerous for a man to avow his sympathy with the rebellion in New-Orleans as it now is in Baltimore, St. Louis or Louisville.

Such is the glorious dawn of reconstruction in the Gulf States—where the London *Times* asserts the whole population, to a unit, is for the rebellion. It proves beyond the shadow of doubt, that the love of the old flag is still every where strong; that the attachment to the Union is deeper than the passions and the ignorance which have temporarily overslaughed it, and that that which seemed most difficult of all, the pacification of the South—more difficult than overthrowing the military power of rebellion—more difficult than external reconstruction—will also, in due time, be accomplished.

Commercial Centralization—Real Estate.

The superabundance of money, in the open market, at the cheap rate of four or five per cent. per annum, has already made itself felt upon the prices of all dividend securities in Wall-street, and the current excitement among buyers at the ordinary figures has scarcely been exceeded since the speculative times of 1852-'53, when the progress of our railway system rapidly stimulated the entire stock market. The present extent of the advance in dividend share and first mortgage values is equal, on the average, to fifteen per cent. on the prevailing rates in February last, when the financial policy of the Government was defined by the establishment of the National currency. That the improvement will not stop at this point seems quite clear, from the course of affairs in Wall-street for a day or two past. Of course there will be a stopping point, as well as a point of diversion for the surplus means or capital of the country centering in New-York into other than stock channels. Under such prospects, the course of real estate in this City, whether in vacant lots or improved property, becomes a question of immediate interest.

We believe that the events of the civil war will tend to the centralization of the trade of the country and of a metropolitan population in New-York. Above all, they will tend to centralize capital in this City, whether foreign or domestic. Not, perhaps, at the expense of Boston and Philadelphia, but to the cost of the cities now or until recently in rebellion at the South. Thirty years, for example, will scarcely suffice to restore to the City of New-Orleans the position which it occupied two years ago as one of the commercial centres of the country, to which capital for permanent employment as well as trade in the great staples of the South and West was attracted, under the assurance that it would be secure under all contingencies. The events of the last year have not only painfully dispelled this impression, but destroyed all present confidence in the stability of the laws and institutions of Louisiana, as against popular rebellion engendered by unprincipled politicians in defiance of the really honest convictions of her best citizens.

Such events, and the lively recollection of them will, we repeat, drive permanent capital from New-Orleans for the next generation. Trade, in a large measure, will be restored, and commercial activity resume its accustomed sway through the Winter and Spring months, as in old times, but the net pecuniary results of this business will not remain, as heretofore, as fixed capital in the city. And in a lesser degree the same remark will apply to the other seaboard cities of the South. These cities, as the great Cotton ports of the United States, will become simply points of Winter location for European and Northern agents for the purchase of the leading staple, without inviting the permanent investment of capital. Such, at all events, will be the course of things for many years to come. Financial distrust must be the concomitant of the bad conduct of the ruling spirits in these cities, however anxious their really substantial people may be to have it otherwise.

Hence we are prepared to believe that after this rebellion is ended, as ended it shortly must be, the City of New-York will go ahead in the centralization of commerce and capital more rapidly than ever before, and that real estate on this island, in the progress of population resulting from this acknowledged supremacy, will become more valuable. That capital will seek employment where it is most secure, is unquestionably true; and in judging of this relative security, *after the peace*, reference will as certainly be had to what has occurred during the war; how loyal New-York has steadily maintained her trade, and actually increased her commercial movement, while supplying the sinews of war to the extent of hundreds of millions; and how New-Orleans, and Charleston and Mobile have been literally desolated by treason and rebellion, and their best and wealthiest citizens forced to participate in this wicked work to save the mere wreck of their once ample fortunes.

A NEW MODE OF REBEL WAR.—The rebels having failed in the great field operations of war—having failed almost totally in their efforts at guerrilla warfare—are now *publicly* advocating *secret* assassination as a last resort in their struggle for Slavery and Independence. The open combat on the field of battle between the chivalry and mudsill, which the chivalry sometime so hotly panted for—the assault on the highway, by the skulking chivalry, upon the wayfarer or quiet settler—both these are now to give way to the stiletto, the cup of poison, or the bloody razor, in the hands of the chivalry. They have been for some time advertising their purposes in this matter, and singling out persons for the stab in the dark. The individual whom the chivalry are at present stimulating each other to assassinate, is Gen. BEN. BUTLER, of New-Orleans. A proposition has been made in a journal published at the Capital of Mississippi, the organ of the State Government, that a purse of $10,000 (probably Confederate shinplasters) "be made up and offered for the head of the modern Nero—the brutal, beastly and sanguinary savage, Gen. B. F. BUTLER—or to any one who will take his life by any means whatsoever;" and, not tired of piling on epithets, the would-be rebel thug goes on to say that "it is our plain duty to rid our country and the world of this horrid, hideous monster, by any means that can be commanded." The Charleston *Mercury*, in writing of the same General, urges: "let no quarter to BUTLER be the sworn resolve of every Southern man; and echo, if he venture out upon the field of battle, fly the way, he has met the chivalry three centuries already.) let poison or the knife do its secret but deadly work." If the whole do really mean to stimulate Gen. BUTLER, or any of the other persons whom they name in that connection, they certainly have a curious way of going about it. They advertise the fact in all the papers, proclaim it to the prospective victim and to the whole world; and, what is noticeable, the urgent parties do not, in any case, propose to do the deed themselves, but wildly implore some one else to do it in their behoof. Political assassinations are usually concocted and done secretly, and by persons, who, themselves, have smarted under wrongs until they became unendurable. But the rebels, in this, as other matters, have quite an original mode of procedure. We do not believe that the thing will be done. It will all end in threatening, as so many other rebel heroics have ended.

The Mystery of Negrophilism.

Of all topics now engaging the thoughts of gods and men, the American negro is unquestionably the chief. From the lowest place in the scale of human existence, he has reached the highest; and even yet the interest in him seems unabated. To what new honors he is reserved—to what remarkable career he is predestined—it would be a rash prophet that would attempt to foretell. But the evidences are abundant that he is the central figure of the nations—the unit of existence around which "the rest of mankind" parade themselves as mere cyphers.

It would be hard to tell whence this extraordinary interest in the negro has come. It does not arise from his beauty, for no writer on æsthetics has ever pretended to find either beauty or grace in the shambling African. It cannot be because of his illustrious or romantic history, as a race or as a nation; for classic literature is extremely barren of the records of orators, statesmen, philosophers or warriors of negro origin. It cannot be because of any physical affinity between the white race and the black, for the black has always been declared unsavory, and naturally beset by laziness and vermin. And lastly, it cannot be because of the sympathy of the whites with a weak, down-trodden and enslaved race; for the negro of Africa (from which the American negro was taken,) is weaker to-day, and more oppressed, and nearer a barbarian and cannibal, than his American cousin has ever been. And yet no Anglican Duchess, nor American Greeley, is ever heard wailing over the sorrows of the sons of Ashantee.

The passion for the American negro must be considered, therefore, entirely abnormal—a phenomenon, which was defined once by a Western pioneer as "something that never had happened before, and never would happen again." The African in America is an exotic—he is a hot-house plant, and, like all exotics, he is valued just in proportion to the care required in his cultivation—the intrinsic value of the plant never being considered at all.

The American Government about a year ago sent an amateur *attaché* of the Patent-office to Europe to buy seeds, with a view to improve the American botany. He saw a stylish, if not gaudy, annual blooming profusely along the highways abroad, and he caused the ripened seeds to be gathered carefully and shipped in a box to Washington, to be distributed by thoughtful Congressmen among their constituents throughout the Union. A shrewd farmer paid a visit to the Department, caught a sight of the treasure, and pronounced it the seeds of one of the most pestiferous kinds of thistle that ever beset the labors of husbandmen!

The American negro is an exotic, and our people nurse him in their hot-house as though Africa was not teeming with millions like him—like him, truly, but with a thousand attractive variations; negroes that hunt negroes, that buy negroes, that sell negroes, that kill negroes, and that eat negroes; negroes that go naked through life, and negroes that clothe their shame with beads on their necks and rings on their fingers. Three hundred years ago we got our Africans from that unfortunate continent which, Mr. SEWARD once very aptly said, "Nature had fortified against civilization." We took them naked into our land, and lo! they have come in the end to clothe the whole world.

MALTHUS wrote a book on political economy which was calculated to discourage marriage, on the ground that the human family was increasing faster than the production of food necessary for their subsistence. If celibacy did not stop the breed, he was afraid that famine would. The odious philosopher died amid the execrations of the female world.

But there is something, after all, in the theory. Population will increase in any country almost in the exact ratio of the increase of clothing and food, cheaply available to the masses. There is no ability to calculate how much the naked African that was brought to America has contributed to the white population of the world by furnishing them cheap cotton for shirts and gowns. All civilized nations feel the importance of our African, and all have become profoundly interested in his future. He has not only multiplied and replenished himself, but he has caused the civilized world to prosper and multiply. A genuine black diamond he is, and every country is holding out its arms to receive him. WENDELL PHILLIPS bids him flee from the South and head for the North Star. Hayti sends Commissioners here, and begs him fly to that sea-girt isle and get a free home. Liberia calls aloud that Africa has become proud of her American lineage, now that they walk erect, and wear broadcloth, and begs them to return to a doting mother, and flourish in the reformed Court of Dahomey. Even Denmark, far up in northern latitudes, has heard of our tropical contraband, and directs her representative at Washington to say to Mr. LINCOLN that she will be glad of all the specimens we can spare, to plant in her West India possessions.

With such a rush for our American negro, who can deny that he is the world's pet and favorite? Is it surprising that our Southern States wish to keep what other countries deem so valuable, and are trying so hard to get? Has not the South taught the world the value of African labor, and is not mankind better off to-day than if this discovery had never been made?

These speculations, however, are gratuitous. What is it about our American negro that recommends him to the shouting and passionate attention of the world? Why are many thousands fanatics about him, and more thousands fools about him? Is it possible that black is the primeval and regal color of the race—that Adam was a black man, as well as Cain and Abel; and that Cain turned white only when caught for crime and driven out to be a vagabond on the earth? This we know is the faith of the dusky progenitors of the South, and, doubtless, they are rejoicing to see the day returning when Heaven's favor will triumph over the white man's crime, and the black man will again gather fruits in tropical Eden, untroubled by visions of shovel or hoe.

THE BRITISH FORTIFICATION FLURRY.—It is one of the many pleasing forms of John Bull's multiform insular conceit to fancy that his pure and calm reason is in striking contrast with what the London *Times* lately called the "febrile and fickle" disposition of the Americans. May be so; but, oddly enough, we have lately had an example of a British flurry that strongly belies the claim. It will be remembered what a panic the tidings of the combat between our iron-clads in Hampton Roads, together with our reduction of the Southern forts, produced in England. The walls of all the fortifications in Great Britain forthwith tumbled down, as did those of Jericho before the blast of the rams' horns. The subject was taken into Parliament, and occasioned an excited debate, in which it was universally agreed that fixed defences were henceforth useless against floating batteries; wild propositions for "a hundred *Monitors*" were made, and the work on the fortifications at Spithead was put a stop to as worthless. John Bull, in fact, was precipitated into a regular panic, and Congress may find in this episode matter for another chapter to his late *brochure* on the "Three Naval Panics of England." A couple of months' reflection, however, has somewhat toned down the excitement. The Commissioners on National Defences have been incubating the matter, and have come to the conclusion that they were altogether too hasty. It's their opinion that the "expense of providing for the defence of Spithead by ships alone would far exceed that of forts and ships combined." Hence the work on the fortifications at Spithead is to be resumed, and thus our cool and imperturbable Britons tacitly confess they were quite carried off their feet by these American maritime experiments. Now it is a little curious that these things did not at all disturb our balance. We also had fortifications and harbor defences in process of construction—but we did not delay work for a day; for, though we saw the vast importance of iron-clads, it was also understood perfectly well that stationary fortifications would continue to be an important and indispensable element in a complete system of defences. After this fortification flurry, our British friends would do well to say no more about the "febrile and fickle" Americans.

LOST STATE.—Where is Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee? Has he fled beyond the State he rules? Has he at last taken refuge at Jackson, in Mississippi, to which so many other fugitive Governors have lately wended their steps? When he fled from Nashville, hatless and on horseback, he said that he was only leaving his capital temporarily—in other words, that his flight was a great strategic move, after the rebel style of tactics. But from Memphis he never could be driven, by all the hordes of Lincolndom. We should like to know if he did flee from it before the noise of our rams' horns, or whether he is, *incognito*, skulking around some of the groggeries, or in some of the negro shanties, or under some of the beds of that town. Let the new Provost-Marshal examine closely. HARRIS would be worth catching.

And PILLOW—the ditcher PILLOW—where, Oh, where, is Gen. PILLOW? A year ago he constructed a series of ditches in Memphis, which he declared to Mr. RUSSELL would be his last ditches—at which and at the ditches the *Times* correspondent smiled. We are surprised that the old peacock showed the white feather. We had thought that PILLOW, at least, would fight for his beloved Memphis. If he is not dodging among the alligators and swamps of Mississippi, where in the world is he? PILLOW must be discovered.

MR. WELLES ON THE IRON-CLAD NAVY.—According to the revelations of Mr. Roving Commissioner ROSS, the Emperor NAPOLEON considers the "rising navy of the United States as a great misfortune to France." The official communication which Mr. WELLES has handed in to Congress will hardly tend to allay his uneasiness. The Secretary of the Navy, who is not of that type of mind that forgets nothing and learns nothing, fully and frankly accepts the revolution that has taken place in naval warfare; henceforth vessels for fighting purposes must be heavily plated with iron, if they are not built entirely of that material. It is for Congress to decide, says Secretary WELLES, whether the Government will promptly take the initiatory steps "to place our country *in the front rank of maritime Powers*."

To this end he asks for an appropriation of *thirty million dollars*. "The experience we have had," observes Mr. WELLES, "admonishes us not to permit a war to come upon us unprepared; yet such an event *may be pending*. A million or two of dollars judiciously expended at the present time may save hundreds of millions and the honor of the nation after hostilities shall have commenced." The subject is undeniably one of vast importance, and Congress should not allow the session to end without a thorough discussion and action on the matter.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—It is hardly necessary to direct attention to the important and interesting chapter of Mexican matters contained in our correspondence from the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the accompanying translations of documentary pieces published elsewhere. The whole world now sees the wrong of the French invasion, and it is [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Arrangement of Departments.

The Mountain Department Extended to the Shenandoah Valley.

Three Washington Churches Turned into Hospitals.

LORD LYONS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

Advices of the latest dates, received at the War Department, indicate quiet in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

Nothing of public interest had transpired at Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to-day.

No later news had been received from the West.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

By an order of the Secretary of War, the Department of the Mississippi is extended so as to include the whole of the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. All the officers on duty in those States will report to Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

The Mountain Department is extended eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburgh, Winchester, Strasburgh, Harrisburgh and Staunton, including that place; thence in the same direction southward until it strikes the Blue Ridge to the southern boundary of the State of Virginia.

The Department of the Shenandoah is extended Eastward, to include the Piedmont District and the Bull Mountain range.

SECESH GETTING BOLD.

The delay of our attack upon Richmond has emboldened the Secessionists here, and some of the betting fraternity are offering heavy odds that McCLELLAN will never enter the Confederate Capital, save as a prisoner of war. Verily, drowning men catch at straws.

FALSE RUMORS ABOUT THE MONITOR.

For several days past secession rumors have prevailed that the *Monitor* and two other of our vessels had been captured by the enemy above Fort Darling, and the names of distinguished gentlemen have been frequently mentioned in their support, but there is such positive information as shows that the reports have not even a shadow of foundation upon which to rest. Such an occurrence is impossible.

MUTINY AMONG THE REBELS.

We have information, derived from reputable sources here, that six North Carolina regiments refused to go into the battle of Fair Oaks, and that these regiments are now under a strong guard in Richmond. This corresponds with the statements made by the North Carolinians who, it is said, allowed themselves to be made prisoners at Hanover Court-house; that the soldiers of the old North State were tired of helping to bolster up a rebellion for which they had no sympathy.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER was yesterday tendered a serenade by his friends. He replied that he was exceedingly obliged to them for their kindness, but declined the compliment.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

The President offers by proclamation ninety-four millions and a half acres of land at public sale in Oregon in October.

GEN. GLUSKEIT.

Col. CLUSERET, of the conduct of whose brigade in the battle of Cross Keyes, Gen. FREMONT spoke in complimentary terms, is a French officer of 10 years' service. He was with GARIBALDI in two campaigns, and bore a letter from him to Gen. McCLELLAN. He was introduced and commended to Senator SUMNER by the eminent French Historian HENRI MARTIN, and has proved himself a most gallant soldier.

EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

Gov. BRADFORD and Ex-Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, are both said to favor a special session of the Legislature to take into consideration the President's Emancipation Message, and there are many evidences of an inclination on the part of the slaveholders of the State to heed "the signs of the times."

LORD LYONS TAKING LEAVE.

Lord LYONS had an audience with the President to-day, and took his final leave. He leaves in the *Persia* on Wednesday, and will be absent some two months.

AN ARREST.

Yesterday, Mr. CRANE, of Rhode Island, who is the father-in-law of Mayor LAIN, of Norfolk, Va., obtained the services of Detectives A. E. ALLEN and WEED, to discover the whereabouts of a person who goes by the name of Capt. WM. G. DUNBAR, alias Rev. W. G. HOMAN. From the statement of the charge by Mr. CRANE, it appears that Mayor LAIN intrusted the accused with $31,200 in Missouri State and Sacramento City Bonds, to be carried to a lady of the North, which duty he failed to perform. Last night, Detective ALLEN arrested the Reverend Captain, at his rooms on Tallmadge-street, and carried him before Justice DOWE, who committed him to jail for further hearing, as soon as Mayor LAIN can be summoned from Norfolk. A portion of the bonds have been sold by RIGGS & Co., Bankers, for the prisoner, who was known to the bank as Capt. HOMAN, and Mr. RIGGS gave all the aid in his power to find these bonds by furnishing the number, &c. The remainder were not recovered.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT CROSS KEYS.

The publication in the Times, to-day, of the complete list of the killed and wounded of the battle of Cross Keys, relieved the anxiety and anxiety of many who came here expecting to have the information at the War Department.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

A good days work has been done by Gov. WADSWORTH. He issued an order this morning, converting three of the Episcopal Churches of this City into military hospitals, and authorizing the Quartermaster to make the requisitions necessary to the immediate reception of sick and wounded. These Churches are Trinity, Rev. WM. STARR; Epiphany, Rev. S. HOLLY, and Church of the Ascension, Rev. Dr. FERNANDO. In these churches since the breaking out of the rebellion, the delicate sensibilities of Secession sympathizers have been ministered to with tenderness and care, and the truly patriotic course of Bishop WHITTINGHAM

The New-York Times, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

[illegible] Appropriation bill. After much debate it was decided to appropriate $50,000 for repairing the Naval School buildings. This is thought to indicate the early return of the school, now temporarily located at Newport, to its old position.

THE INDEMNITY SCHEME.

It appears from an annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the quantity and value of the various articles of manufacture imported into the United States from British North American Provinces, under the Reciprocity Treaty, that the total values in those years were $13,000,000; in 1860, more than $19,000,000, and in 1861, $21,000,000. The table showing the last year's falling off in fish, furs, fruits, lumber and wools, and an increase in animals, asbes, barley, butter, cheese, coals, oats, flax, down, grain, [illegible] Canadian for the support of all kinds, $1,700,000; fish of all kinds, $1,300,000; flour and breadstuffs, over $[illegible]; grain, $6,100,000; lumber of all kinds, $2,500,000. The respective amounts of duties collected are not mentioned.

VOLUNTEERS! ATTENT.

A large number of volunteers are absent from their regiments who are now at their duty. To enable them to return, the Governors of States are authorized to give them certificates of passes, which will enable them to transport to the station of the Provost Marshal Military Officer or Quartermaster, who will pay the cost of such transportation, on such certificate or pass, and provide transportation for the soldier to his regiment or station.

MEDICAL OFFICERS HELD AS PRISONERS.

The policy being recognized that medical officers should not be held as prisoners of war, it was directed that all medical officers so held by the United States shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged.

NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

Col. Frank having resigned, Lieut.-Col. Lamb is now in command of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THE SICK AND WOUNDED OF MAINE.

The citizens of Maine, now in Washington, have organized a society to look after the sick and wounded from that State in hospital here. At a meeting held last evening, and presided over by Senator Fessenden, $600 were paid in cash, and more subscribed, for the relief of those needing pecuniary assistance. New-York, Michigan, and other States, have for some time had such organizations, and a meeting of Pennsylvanians will soon be convened to take similar action for the benefit of the afflicted from their State.

SYMPATHY WITH THE REBELS.

It is remarked that the officers of the British Minister, at Annapolis, associate chiefly with the avowed Secessionists of that place, and in other ways display their sympathy with the rebels.

ENLARGING THE CANALS.

The President sent a message to Congress today, transmitting a memorial addressed and presented to him in behalf of the State of New-York, in favor of enlarging the locks of the Erie and Oswego Canals. While, he says, "I have not given, nor have leisure to give, the subject a careful consideration, its great importance is obvious and unquestionable. The large amount of valuable statistical information which is collected and presented in the memorial will greatly facilitate the mature consideration of the subject which I respectfully ask for it of your hands."

The House has assigned the 26th inst. for the special consideration of the bill for gunboat connection from the Hudson to the Mississippi.

GONE TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Secretary of the Interior left the city this morning for Philadelphia. He returns on Tuesday.

[See Eighth Page for Proceedings of Congress.]

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Rebels Uneasy—Raising Again—The Armies Face to Face—Fortifying Richmond.

NEW-BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, VA., Tuesday, June 10, 1862.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels opened fire from three or four pieces on a fatigue party which our army on the opposite side of the river had sent out to fell trees and clear a space between the two lines. The rebel guns were planted on a hill a short distance from New-Bridge. They fired for about an hour, but without doing any damage. We replied from guns on both sides of the river. A section of Cleveland's Battery, which was in position on Saint's Hill, made some excellent shots, a number of which dropped in the centre of the rebel group, causing them to retreat to the woods in a most hurried manner.

Last night a heavy rain set in, which continues at the present time of writing, the effect of which will be to postpone, for an indefinite period, any advance movements which may have been contemplated by our army.

Day and night, parties have been employed in constructing and repairing bridges, in order that the right wing might be enabled to reach the other side of the Chickahominy without taking the tedious route by way of Bottom's Bridge. It is feared that the rain of last night and this morning will cause the river to rise and again sweep away the bridges and corduroy roads leading to them.

The two armies are now face to face with each other, the picket lines not being over a half a mile apart. It does not seem possible that this position can be long maintained without bringing on an engagement. It is believed, however, that the rebels are not over-anxious to renew the attack of last week, and will wait until we build our camp fires directly under the muzzles of their guns.

Deserters, arrived from Richmond last night, bring intelligence that the rebels are arduously at work throwing up additional earthworks around the city. They have also dug earthworks and rifle-pits along the routes between here and Richmond, and have mounted a large number of guns. The rebel troops are kept on short rations, the daily supply of each man amounting to but one pound of flour and half a pound of bacon, without coffee, tea, sugar, salt, and many other commodities which are usually allowed soldiers.

This state of things is confirmed by Lieut. Perkins, Aid to Gen. Beauregard, who was taken prisoner at the battle at Hanover, and who was released three days ago.

We have reliable information that the rebel loss at the battle of Fair Oaks does not fall short of 10,000 killed and wounded, not to speak of the thousands who managed to desert and escape to their homes.

A Richmond Dispatch of the 7th, smuggled over the lines last night, contains an editorial, the tenor of which is most discouraging to the rebel army. The writer fears that our design is not to engage them in battle, but to starve them out, a plan which he considers not impossible for us to accomplish.

The fate of rebelcom is near at hand. WHIT.

British Vessels about to Run the American Blockade.

BOSTON, Friday, June 13.

Hon. ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport, passenger by the *Africa*, informs the *Traveller* that two steamers were about to leave Queenstown for Nassau, with the intention of running the Southern blockade. One was the *Julia Usher*, of 407 tons burden, which steamer, reported to be owned in Liverpool. She was fitted up with 1,000 barrels of powder in the night time, and would sail immediately. This steamer was formerly the *Annie Childs*, which ran out of a Southern port some time since, and took a cargo of cotton, &c., to Liverpool.

The second vessel, of 800 to 1,000 tons, reached Queenstown May 31, loaded with arms and stores. She would fill up with powder before sailing. Her name was not ascertained. The inhabitants of Queenstown state that two other vessels called the previous week for Nassau, for the purpose of running the blockade.

Mr. Currier states that while in England there was a general feeling in favor of the South, in Ireland it is exactly the reverse, all classes being evidently in favor of the triumph of the Government and the Restoration of the Union.

Dr. R. Hunter on Chronic Laryngitis, and "Consumption Cured Forever."

[SECOND NO. IV.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I commenced this series of letters with the consideration of Catarrh, Croup, and Chronic Sore Throat, because these affections are but the forerunners of more serious diseases within the chest. Let us now pass from affections of the Throat to the consideration of those of the Windpipe. The windpipe is that tube through which the air or breath passes from the throat to the lungs. It commences just below the root of the tongue, and extends down in the chest, where it divides into two branches, one of which enters the right lung, and the other the left lung. These branches, as soon as they have entered the lungs, again divide and subdivide into innumerable smaller branches, which ramify in every direction through their substance, and finally terminate in little clusters of cavities, which form around their extremities like grapes around their stem. The tubes within the substance of the lungs are called "Bronchial tubes," and the little cavities in which they end are called "air cells." There are no bronchial tubes in any other part, and hence there cannot be "Bronchitis" without the lungs being affected. I am particular in pointing this out, because many physicians have ignorantly applied the term Bronchitis to affections of the throat. When I come to speak of true Bronchitis, it will be seen that it is a disease of the lungs, which, in many respects, very closely resembles consumption, and is often mistaken for it.

The windpipe, before described, is divided by membranous tube into two parts. The upper part is the organ of voice, and is called the larynx, and the lower part is called the trachea. The larynx corresponds to that remarkable prominence on the front of the neck of man, known as the "*Apple of Adam*," (Pomum Adami) and was so named by the ancient anatomists, from the fanciful idea that it represented the point at which the forbidden fruit stuck in the throat of our primeval ancestor.

The larynx is lined by a mucous membrane, and furnished with vibratory chords, more or less completely under the control of the will. By the harmonious action of these chords, the larynx is a perfect musical instrument, and the vocalist and speaker are able to produce that infinity of sound which conduces so much to human enjoyment. The the larynx is an air passage into which neither food, drink, nor solid or fluid medicine ever enters, except by violence. Even a few drops of the blandest liquid, as tea or water, when accidentally drawn into the larynx, produce irritation for hours afterwards. I mention these facts to show the danger and cruelty of that practice in which *strong caustics* are still injected into the cavity, and a coarse whalebone and sponge, dipped in oil, burning nitrate, forced through it, regardless of the melancholy, and even *fatal* results which have in too many instances followed. Indeed, those physicians, who, for the sake of gain, still pursue this ignorant and unnatural practice, seem to take a morbid delight in cruel experiments to test the endurance of the invalid, and see how nearly a human being can be brought to suffocation, and yet survive.

The entrance into the larynx is closed by a little valve—the "*epiglottis*," which rises up from the root of the tongue. On the approach of food or drink, this little sentinel closes down upon the opening, and compels the nutriment to pass into the *gullet*, or passage to the stomach.

The larynx is often the seat of *warty growths* and of *polypi*. It is also subject to *paralysis* of the vocal chords, attended by a more or less complete loss of voice, but by far the most common form of laryngeal disease is *Chronic Laryngitis*. This, like affections of the throat and nares, usually begins with a severe *cold*, and is always attended by hoarseness. It is more frequently a mere extension of *Catarrh* or *sore throat* than an original disease. There may be pain, but it is more common to find only a sense of *tickling*, which provokes cough. Many complain of a sensation as of "*something sticking*" there, to get rid of which they keep up a *reaping* effort to clear the windpipe. The voice is always affected, being *rough* in the early stage, but more *feeble* after the disease is fully established. The effort to *clear the voice* occupies a considerable part of every conversation with a friend. In Chronic Laryngitis the mucous membrane is *inflamed*, and becomes, after a time, *thickened*, and often ulcers form between and above the vocal chords.

The *causes* which produce laryngitis are various. It arises in clergymen and public speakers from a too *violent* use of the voice. The vocal chords become *exhausted*, and lose their tone from straining and over-use. Dust and all *irritating matters in the air* are liable to be drawn into the windpipe, and to produce it. It is more often a mere sequel to sore throat, the inflammation extending down into the larynx by reason of the continuity of the mucous membrane. Every breath the patient draws passes from the inflamed throat directly to the larynx.

From whatever cause it arises, chronic laryngitis is always a serious malady, for it threatens the complete destruction of the voice, and, when left to itself, rarely ends until it has involved the lungs in disease. It will not die out of its own accord, for every slight cold—every change in the weather—every flight of dust feeds the irritation, and increases the inveteracy of its hold. In all cases it must be treated by the direct application of astringents and alteratives to the affected part. Like *catarrh* and *granular sore throat*, it is a local affection, and can only be cured by local treatment. There is no use in torturing the poor unoffending stomach for an inflamed condition of the vocal chords of the larynx. Change of air is equally unavailing, for there is no climate without dust and draughts of air sufficient to feed and keep the disease alive. The patient must use the inhaler morning and evening, and fumigate the larynx each night before going to bed with warm sedative and astringent vapors, or he will go on from bad to worse until cure is impossible. There are few cases so bad that these means will not restore the health and tone of the voice. The only cases in which they fail are such as are already complicated by extensive tubercular depositions in the lungs. Cure, then, depends on the possibility of restoring the lungs. When I come to speak of the *varieties of consumption*, I shall have occasion to again refer to this latter form of laryngeitis.

Chronic Bronchitis will be the subject of my next letter. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 532 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1862.

NOTE.—Dr. HUNTER can be consulted personally or by letter at the above address daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Dr. E. Bunford Lightbill,
No. 34 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Zephyr Merino Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 36 Bowery, and
No. 188 5th-av., corner of 22d-st.

Boys' Clothing.
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
FASHIONABLE SPRING ASSORTMENT.
NEW AND ORIGINAL FASHIONS.
SPLENDID NOVELTY IN BOYS' SPRING SACKS.
NEAT AND ELEGANT SCHOOL SUITES.
LOWEST FIGURES IN THE TRADE.
IMMENSE VARIETY OF STYLES.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
Stores, { Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st. / No. 214 Broadway.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.
STRAW HATS FOR MEN.
STRAW HATS FOR BOYS.
STRAW HATS FOR GIRLS
STRAW HATS OF ALL KINDS.
STRAW HATS OF ALL SHAPES.
STRAW HATS AT ALL PRICES.
Those in want of a Straw or Beaver Hat are invited to examine the large stock at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Lady's Gold Hunting Lever Watches, $20; Gents' Gold Hunting Patent Lever Watches, $25; Boys' Silver Hunting Watches, $10 and $15. Fine Jewelry at equally low prices, wholesale and retail.
THOS. KIRKPATRICK,
No. 320 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

The Old Establishment—1849.
DOG-SKIN, GOAT-SKIN
SHOES AND GAITERS,
And Summer Shoes of every kind,
LORIN BROOKS & SON, 434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines, acknowledged to be superior to all others.—No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Agencies throughout the United States.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to all afflicted with Rupture or Hernia. Address Box No. 703 New-York Post-office.

MARRIED.

BRAINERD—MOSSMAN.—In Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. E. Livingston Wells, EDWARD E. BRAINERD, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss MELLER MOSSMAN, daughter of Major D. T. Mossman, of the former place.

EHRENBRACH—HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 11, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lafayette-av. and Oxford-st., by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. GEO. A. EHRENBRACH to Miss JENNIE E. HICKS.

GRIFFIN—LORD.—In Lyme, Conn., on Wednesday evening, June 11, by Rev. D. S. Brainerd, E. D. GRIFFIN, of Cobskill, N. Y., to GERTRUDE McCURDY, daughter of the late Stephen J. Lord, Esq., of Lyme.

RUSMORE—CORNELIUS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 12, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. O. A. Cole, MARVIN RUSMORE, of Hempstead, L. I., to [illegible]

DIED.

ANKEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 12, MARY, wife of the late Raphael F. Anken, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 202 Fulton-av.

BURRY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, MARGARETA, wife of George Burry.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 64 Ohio-st.

BOYCE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, HARRY, infant son of Robert H. and Louisa Rossman Boyce, aged 1 month.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) June 14, from No. 130 2d-av., at 1 o'clock.

BAKER.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, June 12, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. JOHN A. BAKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Mr. Gano's Dutch Reformed Church, 2d st., between 4th and 5th-avs., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CONWAY.—In this City, on Friday, June 13, after a short illness, JAMES CONWAY, aged 42 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, John, Michael and Charles, also his brothers-in-law, Jeremiah Compton and James Kearney, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 241 10th-st.

CLARK.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 12, CHAUNCEY CLARK, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives will be taken to Lenox, Mass., for interment.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, June 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, Benjamin Smith, No. 128 Madison-av., Mrs. LAURA DAVIS, aged 71 years.

Her remains will be taken to Suffield for interment.

DICKERSON.—In Paterson, N. J., on Friday, June 13, PHILEMON DICKERSON, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Cars leave foot of Chambers-st., New-York, on that day, at 12:15, and return from Paterson at 7:15.

GREEN.—Killed, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., on Saturday, May 31, WILLIAM FRANKLIN GREEN, a member of the First Long Island Volunteers, and only son of Phebe J. and the late Edwin Green, of Sterrettville, N. Y., aged 20 years.

HOBBY.—On Friday, June 13, JOSEPH, infant son of James R. and Mary L. Hobby, aged 5 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, June 15, at 1½ o'clock, from 124th-st., near 4th-av., Harlem.

MERRIAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, June 13, SARAH JOHNS, wife of Zera Merriam, aged 68 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The funeral will be attended from her late residence, Franklin-av., corner of Willoughby, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be buried in Greenwood, by the side of Harriet and Edmund.

☞ Cassenovia and Auburn, N. Y., and Meriden, Conn., papers please copy.

MILLER.—In Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, June 9, MARY ANN MILLER, wife of John Miller, in the 32d year of her age.

NEWBY.—On Wednesday evening, June 11, after a short but severe illness, EMILY, widow of the late Robert S. Newby, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Martin, No. 41 West 26th-st., on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ROPES.—In this City, on Friday evening, June 13, MARIA A., daughter of Benjamin G. and Mary Jane Ropes, aged 3 years, 2 months and 12 days.

Funeral services from No. 39 East 20th-st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

RAYNER.—In Newton, Mass., on Thursday, June 12, THOMAS L. RAYNER, formerly a resident and much respected citizen of Boston, aged 60 years.

TRENOR.—Fell in the battle of June 1, at Fair Oaks, Va., Capt. JAMES JOSEPH TRENOR, Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. V., youngest son of Dr. John Trenor, of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 1 Washington-square, corner of 4th-st., tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His friends, those of the family, and of his brothers, Henry, John, Jr., Eustace and Thomas, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITNEY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, June 12, at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM WHITNEY, son of the late Stephen Whitney.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Chapel, this (Saturday) afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 278.—June 13, 1862.
76, 56, 40, 78, 43, 10, 65, 58, 31, 6, 19, 71, 28.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 280.—June 13, 1862.
71, 33, 44, 1, 64, 13, 75, 27, 20, 60, 57, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 231.—June 13, 1862.
64, 43, 50, 46, 5, 51, 32, 49, 53, 68, 29, 6, 13.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 251.—June 13, 1862.
16, 10, 23, 11, 18, 27, 53, 7, 1, 61, 22, 2.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 646 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been buried, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NEWSPAPER TRAIN FOR THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

To meet the urgent country demand for the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, the very LATEST SUNDAY MORNING EDITION will be forwarded North TO-MORROW by a Special Newspaper Train, run by L. N. SHEAR & CO., which will go to Albany and Troy, connecting at the Junction, leaving THE SUNDAY MERCURY at the intermediate places on the route.

The people in the interior are well aware, that in order to obtain the LATEST AND FULLEST WAR NEWS BY LIGHTNING TELEGRAPH, and THE MAILS, and to know all that has transpired of the highest importance in New-York, up to DAYBREAK ON SUNDAY MORNING, it is absolutely necessary to have THE SUNDAY MERCURY. They want the paper because they know it contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE on all subjects, and that NONE OTHER CAN SUPPLY ITS PLACE. This SPECIAL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER TRAIN will enable them to enjoy, at an early hour on Sunday, a feast of fresh intelligence, from which they have hitherto been debarred on that day.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod and Guiraud of Bordeaux.
Warranted strictly pure and for sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. TYLER, 251 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 3 stamps.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It cures Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents.

DR. E. L. TOBIAS, TONAWANDA, PENN., Aug. 4, 1860.
Dr. E. L. TOBIAS, New-York—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus, I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivaled as a horse medicine among farriers and boatmen on this canal. W. LEWIS,
Superintendent North Branch Canal.
Sold by all Druggists. Office No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., 75 and 85 cents, sufficient to make 16, 32, 75 and 256 gallons of the beer. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, and Southampton, per steamer SAXONIA, and for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. SACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

WHY
THE TIDE OF SUCCESS
SETS SO STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY?

This NEWSPAPER OF THE PEOPLE has reached the Editor in every part of the land, and is read by the Daily and Weekly Press, and by continually adding new features to all its departments, THE WAR CORRESPONDENCE, furnished by officers of every state, and by intelligent persons on the spot, is full, fresh, and correct in the account which they describe, furnishes a more comprehensive, interesting, and vernacular account of the great struggle—than can be obtained from any other source accessible to the public. In addition, in fact, a grand retrospective panoramic picture of the progress of our arms, passing in review before the reader not only the grand events of the war, but the incidents, episodes which give a connected interest to the majestic story.

Last week, until Noon A. M. on Sunday, the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER contained the very latest telegraphic dispatches from every military department, including, in addition to all the information supplied by the agents of the Associated Press, SPECIAL BULLETINS from its own exclusive correspondents in the field, by express.

The circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY now exceeds by more than TEN THOUSAND copies that of all the other Sunday papers combined, a number totally startling to the fact that, like St. Paul, it is "all things to all men"—the SHIPPING NEWS, FIRE NEWS, POLICE INTELLIGENCE, MARKETS, LOCAL RECORD, REPORTS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS, COURT NEWS, THEATRICAL CRITICISMS, POLITICAL NEWS, and ALL THE BUSINESS INFORMATION which is considered important for the general reader, being GIVEN AT GREATER LENGTH than in the week-day journals.

To the comparative humanity of the daily press are added original stories of the highest merit, the famous "SUNDAY TABLE-TALK," and "LETTERS OF A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER," together with all else that can give interest to a weekly of the highest order. No Sunday paper, either in this country or abroad, has presented such an array of attractions for all classes and tastes, and keeps the Editor, publisher, and constantly increasing sales of the SUNDAY MERCURY.

The office of the SUNDAY MERCURY has been recently enlarged, and whoever wishes to inspect the largest and best regulated newspaper establishment on the American Continent, cannot do better than call at No. 112 FULTON-ST., any time, *including this day or night*, and make a tour of the premises.

No advertisement can give so truthful an idea of the magnitude or the ONLY LIVING SUNDAY NEWSPAPER as will be derived from personal inspection.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Do not allow your cold to take its own course. Two-thirds of the victims of consumption owe their affliction to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well of itself!" Do not fall into this error, but avail yourself at once of a remedy which thirty years' experience has demonstrated is certain to procure a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PETHISIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucus or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration remove all difficulty of breathing.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This widespread disease, which may generally be described as an inflammation of the skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes, or air vessels, extending through every part of the lungs, is often taken for Consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and if the case is not of too long standing, will certainly produce a cure.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, it cleanses the lungs from all irritating matter, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered to the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time and established for themselves a popularity as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By taking two or three large doses in the early stages of the disease, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, this preparation acts as a sudorific or sweating medicine, and subdues the inflammation at the outset.

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. There is no remedy which so effectually overcomes this disease as the Expectorant. What parent can witness the sufferings of her children from this distressing complaint without doing all in her power for their relief? What medicine is pleasant to the taste, or certain to produce tangible *benefit? Give it a trial then, and let it prove its efficacy.*

HAVE YOU CROUP?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children are subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or, in the absence of prompt relief, none more fatal in its results than Croup. Parents, therefore, should keep at hand a remedy sure and thorough. Such a remedy may be found in the Expectorant, and every careful mother will keep a supply by her.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Is a standard medicine. For thirty years it has been before the public, and during that period its curative powers have been testified to by all classes of people in all quarters of the world. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, merchants and mechanics have experienced its remedial effects, and have furnished us with their testimony, and it may be found at length in our Almanac. To their convincing certificates we would refer the doubting.

Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

THE WAR NEWS
OF
THE SUNDAY MERCURY

Does not consist of FLYING RUMORS and VAGUE GENERALITIES, but of graphic descriptions from responsible writers who participate in the exploits they chronicle. It has the fullest and truest intelligence from all military sources, many of them exclusive, and never has to retract its statements, for the reason that they are furnished by correspondents who never draw upon their imaginations for their facts. The SUNDAY MERCURY leaves behind *all its contemporaries* in its telegraphic war news, the most notable instances being the publication of the destruction of the *Merrimac* and the taking of Norfolk 37 hours in advance of the Sunday morning papers.

THE WAR NEWS AND ALL OTHER NEWS Published in the SUNDAY MERCURY is TWO HOURS LATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER ISSUED ON SUNDAY, the columns of the paper being kept open UNTIL AFTER FOUR O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING.

This fact has given to the SUNDAY MERCURY A CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, compelling an enlargement of the spacious establishment No. 112 FULTON-ST., which is now the most extensive and complete newspaper concern in the United States.

THE THIRD LECTURE
OF THE COURSE BEFORE
"THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE"
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
HON. HENRY WILSON,
Senator from Massachusetts,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 19,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Doors open at 7.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, President of the League, will occupy the Chair.
Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

HUNTER'S
PATENT
NIGHT COMPASS
Can be seen the darkest night without a light. Every officer should have one. Used by Gen. McClellan, Gen Hunter, and other distinguished officers.
Price $2, $3 and $10. Forwarded on receipt of price.
H. W. HUNTER,
Optician,
No. 189 William-st.,
New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.
Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And bitten the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold,
But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong,
Invented by LYON, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel are long.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New-York.

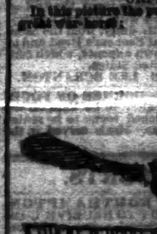
STILL RISING!
THE CIRCULATION
OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.
Faster than the quicksilver rises in the thermometer under the growing heat of Summer, runs up the circulation of the GREATEST NEWSPAPER EVER PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY. The Proprietors claim, and are prepared to prove (if their contemporaries will afford them the opportunity) that the number of Sunday Mercuries published and sold weekly exceeds by more than TEN THOUSAND COPIES the SUM TOTAL of the issues of all the other Sunday papers. Hence THE LARGE AND REGULAR INCREASE IN ITS ADVERTISING PATRONAGE, in view of which, and of the vast labor of bringing out such a mass of matter in time for the Sunday morning breakfast-table, business men and others are requested to send in their favors to the counting-room, No. 112 FULTON-ST., as early as possible on Saturday. The insertion of advertisements reaching the office after 10 o'clock on Saturday night CANNOT BE GUARANTEED.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

TADMAN'S COMPOUND MAGNESIA LOZENGES—For Dyspepsia, heart-burn, acidity of stomach, water brash, &c. Nos. 41 Bleecker-st., and 202 4th-av.
Price, 25 cents a box.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, Mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

P. P. P. P.
FRANCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFICACIOUS.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of cooling, astringent and lubricating Ointments. GLASS Instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a painful operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
is free from all such OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never sets out of order. It is for the exclusive use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the most delicate parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
FRANCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet discovered for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
HAIR Dyes without equal to be found, in great perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S cel

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, this Greenwood (Lake Mont.) having been newly refurnished and refitted throughout, will be open for the reception of boarders and tourists on the 1st of May, 1862. This beautiful and healthy resort, combining a rare perfection of [illegible] with all the quiet home comforts which an experienced management can insure, will be found abundantly supplied with fruits, vegetables, dairy products, [illegible] reasonable rates. [illegible] WM. WOOD, Greenwood Lake, Orange County, N.Y. (Orange Port-office.) N.B.—Visitors will take Erie Railway at 4 A.M. or 3 P.M. to Chester-village, where they will change cars for Warwick. Carriages will be in readiness to convey them to the lake on the arrival of the trains.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THE WELL-known country boarding-house kept by A. MEARNS, Jr., at Butterwilk Falls, is now ready for the reception of boarders for the season; large and airy rooms for the accommodation of families or individuals. This house is situated in one of the most healthy localities in the country, within two miles of West Point, to which there is a beautiful road; half mile from Cornwall Landing, to which a ferry connects with the Hudson River Railroad, at Garrison's Station. The scenery from and around the house is sensationally beautiful. Also, a beautiful cottage to let, containing [illegible] rooms, and [illegible] also stabling for horses on the premises. For further particulars, inquire either by person or letter, of A. MEARNS, Jr., Butterwilk Falls, Orange County, N. Y. N.B.—Plenty of milk and fruit.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A first-class country residence, 50 miles from New-York and 6 from New-Haven; situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, where bathing, sailing and fishing can be enjoyed; the grounds are well stocked with strawberries, cherries, &c. Apply at No. 51 West 22d-st., where the proprietor can be heard of every day. The location is perfectly healthy, and is a most delightful retreat for invalid citizens, returning from the South.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A [illegible] and healthy location. Horses and Rockland Gazette, in private families of Rutgers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OB-tained near Sag Harbor, Long Island, seven miles from Pulaski Ferry, from 6 to 10 per week; bathing, sailing, boating, fishing, &c. [illegible] Apply at No. 61 Grove-st., New-York, or address B. G., Greenwood, L. I.

BOARDERS' DIRECTORY—NO. 381 BROADway.—Country and City board; particulars, routes, prices, &c., of many desirable places, gratuitous to boarders. Wanted, board on the Hudson, Sound, Staten Island, and elsewhere, for many applicants. If you want boarders, call or address A. S. BODINE & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE SECURED for the season, near Oxford Depot, Orange County, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply, by letter or personally, at No. 2 Park Row, City, or to Mrs. SOPHRONIA TUTHILL, Oxford Depot, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 128 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 15 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

HOTELS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.

The proprietor of this well-known first-class fashionable Summer-house would inform its former patrons and the public generally, that he has built on three hundred feet, making seventy-four new bedrooms; new dining-room forty by one hundred, new parlor forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with new carpets and new cottage furniture. The hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with commodious lawns for four hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables, two new ten-pin alleys at a convenient distance from the house, and twelve new bathing houses. Fishing is not surpassed on the Sound. A new yacht of forty-five tons, and several small sail-boats, will be constantly on hand, ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train and 4 P. M. train; check and ticket to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven—time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.—time, 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head depôt will be found one of Cook's first-class four-horse omnibuses, new and clean, to carry you direct to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty-two feet, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been inclosed and filled with ornamental and fruit trees, walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company July 1, under the immediate superintendence of the owner. *Price of board to suit the times.*

N. B.—Mosquitoes are never seen at the Head.

H. LEE SCRANTON.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first-class hotel entire last Spring, remodeled the 250 dining-room, added a new ladies' ordinary, and put in complete order his billiard and bath-rooms. Families can have suites of rooms at reduced terms for the season. Omnibus passes to and from the Tontine to the Hotel twice a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Having purchased and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head this Spring, the two houses will be furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraphic line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine, at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.

JULY 1, 1862. H. LEE SCRANTON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished and renovated throughout, and added a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest are in the immediate vicinity, and within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.

WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.

NORTHAMPTON, May 10, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND BATHER SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of R. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, near the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 54 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is put up for sale by F. S. Conzens, No. 72 Warren-st., New-York.

JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can be accommodated with completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." 596 B'DWAY, Supplies Schools with Teachers, and Parents with School Circulars *without charge*. Wanted, a Professor of Mathematics and Military Tactics. Also, one for French and Military Tactics. Wanted, a lady teacher for first-class Fem. Seminary; also, a lady to teach Piano, Singing, French and Drawing. Wanted, a Principal for a Classical School near New-York.

G. E. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Agents for Schools.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 581 B'way, Schools supplied (gratuitously) with competent teachers; superior teachers with positions. Wanted, superior teachers of music, French, and drawing; also of all branches. Theological Seminary, New-Haven, Dr. Leonard Bacon, Rev. Prof. Appleton & Co. SMITH WILLSON & CO.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. Mathematical—CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants, prepared people of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 5. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention, by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 26 3d-av., corner 18th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by the UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 302 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 13 Park-place.

HY. C. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMBERS-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 45 Walker-st. near Broadway, N. Y.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIENCED operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, underclothes, pantaloons, or similar light work preferred. Address [illegible], Box No. 166 Times Office.

[illegible]

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,

on hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES,

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS,

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS,

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF RICH DRESS GOODS. GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 361 GRAND-ST., COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9,

$80,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods, Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods, Reduced 20 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens, Reduced 50 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Irish Mantillas, Reduced 50 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the following specimens:

[illegible] YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,

For traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
2,000 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalayas, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadines, at 12½ cents per yard.
5,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high luster), From 75 cents to $1 25 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plaids and fancy Silks (new styles), From 62 cents to $1 per yard.
3,000 Garments, &c. (the latest styles).
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth), From $2 to $6.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 18 cents.
150 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
[illegible] ladies' and gents' Unhemmed Linen, at 12½ cents.
[illegible] dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

Containing
[illegible] yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
50,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Towelling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.

Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.

Sale Peremptory.

And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 361 Grand-st.

WINDOW SHADES

GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND.

ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.

REILTY'S [illegible] BROADWAY.

LACE.

LACE	No. 369	CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM		CURTAINS.
MUSLIN		CURTAINS.
BROCATEL		CURTAINS.
SATIN		CURTAINS.
DAMASK		CURTAINS.
REILTY'S [illegible] BROADWAY.		CURTAINS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

SECOND WEEK.

WINDING UP OF THE SEASON, for THIRTY DAYS, CLOSE OUT the balance of seasonable stock, which will be offered at prices that must COMMAND ATTENTION,

Including BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.

All of which MUST BE SOLD.

P. BLUMONT,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 28th-st., opposite the Worth Monument.

N. B.—A lot of walnut-top Counters for sale—about 20 feet.

GREAT SELLING OFF.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock of SILKS, MOSAMBIQUES, LAWNS, BAREGES, and other SUMMER DRESS GOODS, which are all marked down in extraordinary low prices, in order to clear out stock before removing to their new store.

An early attendance is respectfully requested, in order to secure better selections.

NO. 447 BROADWAY, between Howard and Grand sts.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN Kid-made Silk at 50c.; 300 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hosiery; Ladies' and Misses' Unbreakable Patent Kid, 62c. Also, Alexandre's and Dent's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 359 and 637 Broadway, near 19th-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other seasonable and fashionable articles. American Indian Bark and Red Wood. Also, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 686 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AMOUNTing to about $8,000. Apply at store No. 301 Canal-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland college, who has for several years had been a teacher in a school of the highest grade, would like to act as tutor to some student preparing for college; or he would act as teacher of male or female in some private family. Terms favorable. Address Theologicus, Theological Seminary, through the Post-office. References—Thos. H. Skinner, D. D., No. 100 West 23d-st.; Henry E. Smith, D. D., No. 34 East 26th-st.; E. D. Hibbard, D. D., No. 149 East 12th-st.; E. S. Parker, No. 460 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY NOW ENGAGED IN teaching in one of the most prominent schools of this City, wishes to meet with a family (French preferred), with whom she could engage for the Summer vacation, to teach the English branches and rudiments of French and music, if desired; no objection to travel. Address EDUCATION, Madison-square Post-office, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, and whose present engagement closes July 1, desires a situation; is willing to teach the whole or part of the time; City references and the highest testimonials given. Address H. A., Box No. 60 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of Mr. Spencer, Esq., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSEMANSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN, FORmerly an Officer of Cavalry in Europe, thoroughly understanding the training of young as well as vicious horses, and having a long experience in giving riding lessons, offers his services to the public. Applying a method long or entirely unknown here, the main advantage of which is to take an unbroken horse for the pupil and educate them both at once, he is able to guarantee more progress in a fortnight than can be accomplished by following the old system. Apply at Mr. SALAMIN'S, No. 125 East 23d-st., from 4 till 6 o'clock.

DARK CHESTNUT FOR SALE.—SUITABLE for City and Country, built by one of the best City makers, and in excellent order; will be sold low. Apply at No. 36 Broome-st., to JAS. FETMAN.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

[illegible]

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do chamber work and take care of children; is kind and affectionate to children; good City references can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 20 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene, Jersey City, over the grocery-store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW, who is now in her parents and habits, desires a situation, in City or country, as housekeeper for a gentleman; no objection to take charge of one or two children; is willing to be generally useful; would be anything she can do of light work. Apply of No. 372 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, an Englishman, wishes a place as housekeeper for a bachelor; no objection to travel. Address D, Box No. 505 Times Office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman, wishes a situation as child's nurse; she can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by hand; can do plain sewing or light chamber work. The best of City references given. Call or address, for two days, No. 279 4th-av. No objection to the country.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 232 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 139 West 31st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman as seamstress; would take care of grown children, or do light chamberwork, or wait on a lady; good references. Apply at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl; all assistance and attention; she has considerable fancy bead work. Call, for two days, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, for a first-class waitress; is willing to go in the country. Apply at her last place, No. 30 West 18th-st. Has good reference.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation either as waiter or chambermaid; Staten Island preferred. Apply, this week, at No. 19 Market-st.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO sell bid.—Still, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK, CHAMbermaid, laundress, waiter and coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 20 Union-square, where the best recommendations will be given.

SALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED as book-keeper; assistant; or as entry clerk; City references given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR ACcountant.—Wanted, a situation by a young man 22 years of age; is a good accountant and rapid writer; quick and correct at figures, and a good judge of merchandise; is not afraid of work; salary no object; unexceptionable references given. Address E. E., Box 140 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—WANTED, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any mercantile business; by an active young man who can give the best references. ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. N. B.—Employers supplied gratis with help.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a wholesale grocery, produce or provision house, by an active young man who can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied GRATIS with help.

AS PORTER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as porter, or to make himself generally useful in any wholesale store, by a good, steady man, who can give the best of reference. Address PORTER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st. Employers supplied GRATIS with help.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business. Has excellent City recommendations. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 306 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

A MARRIED MAN—AN AMERICAN—TWELVE years in the grocery business in this City, wishes a situation; can produce first-class reference as to character and capability. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 8 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER wants employment. Address C. H., No. 78 Frankfort-st., corner Cliff-st.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS old, strong, healthy, honest, residing with parents, and near place of business. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Druggists, Fifth-av. Hotel.

A CLERK.—WANTED, IN A COUNTING-HOUSE, a young man with some business experience down town. Salary small for the present. Address PROMOTION, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, stating residence and where formerly engaged.

A SECOND WAITER.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as second waiter and to assist in the stable during the Summer. None need apply without unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 61 University-place, before 12 or after 5 o'clock.

WANTED FOR WHALING VOYAGES—20 stout young men, and also good coopers, carpenters and blacksmiths; and cooks and stewards, and boat-steerers. Apply at No. 81 West-st., corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adapted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and last against, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Also, Wood, Metal and Porcelain Letters. Depôt No. 66 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, located on Second Avenue, will be sold on terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred, a very desirable for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 126th-st. and North River. Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG-STORE, No. 122 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., well stocked and in good business; terms favorable to a good purchaser. Apply at No. 127 Bowery, before 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, bedding, &c., below factory prices, warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 428 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Please call. You will save money, and be honestly served.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, rolls related matters, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE a substantial three or four story house, brick preferred—with all the modern improvements; location between 4th and 8th ave. and 30th and 40th sts. Address "CASH," Station B, Grand-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

[illegible]

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE or within ten minutes drive of Southport Depot, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven miles of the most picturesque River on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, wood-house, hay and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine peach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis's portable life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to

GEO. PALMER, No. 37 Cedar-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A comfortable house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Hyde Park Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has been formerly let for $300; will be rented to good tenant for (the) year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 83 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 10 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a dwelling-house, and about 2 acres of good land, fenced, &c. The premises contain 13 years' growth and may be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. BEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about 5 miles south of Newburgh. The premises comprise upwards of seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of 10 rooms, hot house, stable, &c., &c. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to F. G. HAVEMEYER, No. 142 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villas, cheap to rent and for sale by JENNY WILLIAMS, Jr., No. 48 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 East-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

$9,500 FOR A SHORE-FRONT VILLA RESIDENCE.—Or which has been expended $15,000 in adding a spacious dock, 25 miles from the City, on the Sound, all convenients and out-buildings. A view can be seen at the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, Wall-st., corner of William.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings depôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. F. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or to No. 22 Bowman-place, West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. E. FRANKLIN, office No. 5, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 32 William-st., or W. D. JARDIN, near the depôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

TO LET—THE PLACE AT WEST MORRISANIA, known as the Dr. Morris place, six minutes from station, partly furnished, garden, water, ice-house filled; house built for both Summer and Winter use. Inquire of W. H. HUNE, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., commanding a fine view of the Sound, with two acres of land, stable, &c.; price, $200. Apply to JOSEPH F. MOORE, 200 Pearl-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR sale at auction, by order of the Surrogate, being the late Mary Mandeville, deceased, a farm containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; in the very fine order, and highly cultivated; has an extensive river front and wharf, with two farm-houses, which, with the outbuildings, are all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; the orchards are large, and a part of the soil is unsurpassed for grapes, fruit, &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views; communication by cars and steamboat with New-York and Albany six times daily. The premises possess superior attractions for a gentleman's country seat, or for an agriculturist, combined with the cultivation of grapes, fruits, &c., and for convenience and advantages is equal to any farm in the State. The sale will take place on the farm, on the 1st day of July, at 12 o'clock, and will be sold with out reserve, or postponement, to close the estate. Ten or twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. Possession on the day of sale. Enos Fitch, Esq., on the adjoining farm, will show the premises, boundary lines, &c.

ALMET REED,
PETER A. VAN BERGEN,
Administrators. No. 199 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM, WITH THE GROWING crop, containing about 60 acres—late residence of J. G. Valentine, deceased—situated at Mattituck, about 4 miles from the steamboat landing at Glen Cove, L. I. Said farm is under a high state of cultivation, has a big proportion of woodland, is well supplied with shade fruit, and is well watered. It also has a good dwelling, barn and other outbuildings. One-half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Possession can be given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of JOSHUA KIRK, Executor, Glen Cove, L. I.; or of S. VALENTINE & SONS, Nos. 169 and 171 Cherry-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE LOW, FOR CASH, OR PART MERCHANDISE.—Entirely new, built by day's work; contains ten rooms, marble mantels, grates, &c.; peerless neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools; one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad; twelve or twenty trains per day; delightful location; lot 50x120 feet, with barn in the rear. This is a convenient, desirable, cheap home. Present owner is moving in the City. Apply to WM. HINTON, Air Preserve Church Depôt, No. 55 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV. NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT fine lot, 25x100 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelve month. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE, WITH STABLE ATTACHED, FOR SALE.—In a good neighborhood, extra deep lot; house four-story brown stone, with all modern improvements. Will be sold at a very low price. For further particulars, inquire of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 1 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

$70,000 OF IMPROVED PRODUCTIVE property in Buffalo and Lake of Angels, Hardware, Cotton stock, $40,000 in cash, to exchange for real estate and mortgages in New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity. Address Box No. 1,782 Post-office, with full particulars.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 336 Henry-st., containing all the modern improvements, in complete order and thoroughly painted, will be let at a very low price to a good tenant; possession given immediately. Apply to JULIUS BROWN, No. 211 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or S. W. DIBBLE, 406 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted and put in complete repair, and possession given the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. C. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET, By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET.—Fronting an area-place. A very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE. No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES, at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns for Illuminations. STRASBURGER & KUHN, No. 48 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Superior, for Edge; First Premium Fireworks, also for Edith & Ravel's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, &c. THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers and the trade are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr., Remember the No. 27 Ann-st.

1776.—J. G. & L. EDGES' FIREWORKS. Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane. R. P. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF fine and choice fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 Washington-st.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 128 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, 1st quality, free from acid, does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Liberty-st., and at the stationery generally. JENNE & KEYS.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—The most extraordinary cures of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Lost Manhood, Urinary Diseases, Diabetes, Stricture, Gravel, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Nervous Irritability, Hypochondria, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, Fits, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Cancerous Humors, Scrofula, Consumption, Insanity, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Loss of Vision, Nightly Emissions, Wet Dreams, Urinary Deposits, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Nervous Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Nervous Irritability, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Nervous Weakness, Nervous Decay, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Irritation, Nervous Fevers, Nervous Inflammation, Nervous Consumption, Nervous Dyspepsia, Nervous Fits, Nervous Epilepsy, Nervous Convulsions, Nervous Paralysis, Nervous Sleeplessness, Nervous Cancerous Humors, Nervous Scrofula, Nervous Consumption, Nervous Insanity, Nervous Mental Depression, Nervous Loss of Memory, Nervous Loss of Vision, Nervous Nightly Emissions, Nervous Wet Dreams, Nervous Urinary Deposits, Nervous Pain in the Back, Nervous Dimness of Sight, Nervous Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Aversion to Society, Nervous

LIVINGSTON SAUNDERS, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 140 WALL-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND

WANTED AT 7 PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

TO BANKS, BANKERS, BROKERS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 60 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that he will receive proposals will be received at his office, until the 16th day of June next, for the loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1876. He is to be satisfied that the Commissioner will be at liberty to take a loan, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $10,000. All proposals to be sealed and addressed to the Comptroller, and account of the General Debt Sinking Fund, and indorsed "Proposals for a loan to the Comptroller of the State of New-York."

The money will be required to be paid on the 20th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $600,000, principal, in July, 1862, will also be received in payment of the Loan.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Office of the Comptroller's Office, June 3, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 11, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, held on Tuesday last, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOHN BODINE, JAMES M. HAVEN, HELMUS K. WELLS, FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, GEORGE W. FLATT, JOHN E. LAWRENCE, GEORGE C. PETERS, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, CHARLES SCHERMERHORN, WILLIAM A. HALL, JAMES DEVLIN, DANIEL DEVLIN, THEAL L. HOGUET, WARREN HARRIOT, JAMES AIKEN, AND JAMES E. WHITING, ANDREW MILLS and ROBERT MARKLEY.

Who stand ready for acceptance of the trust according to the provisions of the Charter, at the next succeeding election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1874."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the sale of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," of the Laws of 1860 and by the Common Council, supported by the Act, April 24, 1861.

Payment will be made with four interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal payable on the 1st day of July, 1874.

Bids for any sum not less than the amount of stock designated, and in multiples of one hundred dollars thereof, and the price per hundred dollars for the same, will be required to be stated in the bids, and the Stock will be delivered to the purchaser within ten days after the date of the notice of the award of the bids.

Payment to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such amounts, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, which will be issued from the date of payments.

Bids for the Stock should be sealed and indorsed "Bids for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and addressed to the undersigned, or delivered to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—ROBERT F. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans for private parties on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring to invest their money in bonds and mortgages, or real estate to dispose of, can find it to their interest to call at the office, free of charge. Information will be cheerfully given, and advice gratuitously afforded to the best City property. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 60 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

The books are closed to the Board, and will remain so until the Dividend is paid.

MARCUS D. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 7th inst., and remain so closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously resolved, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be made good.

ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office thereof, No. 40 Wall-st.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on demand at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 251 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital $150,000 00
Reserve 120,000 00
Assets $270,000 00

At an Election held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, GEORGE W. FLATT, FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, JAMES BARNES, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, CHAS. SCHERMERHORN, ISAAC C. KENT, ISAAC V. FRIGGE, JOSHUA SUTTON, JOHN T. BEGGS, GEORGE C. PETERS, SAMUEL F. WHITING, JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D., GEO. GILFILLAN, M.D., EDWARD C. BADEAU, ROBERT KNIGHT, GILBERT L. SHELDON, ABRAM B. SMITH, JESSE SELIGMAN, JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and WM. ELLSWORTH, Esq., Vice-President.

A Dividend was also declared of (40) ten per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

June 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HOME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 5, 1862.

Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of Six Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the day of payment.

Stockholders whose scrip is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the Seventh-Ward Bank, No. 145 Chatham-st., in that city.

The Company will pay the bonds of the Watertown and Ogdensburg Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the People's Bank.

R. S. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES BONDS, 5-20 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by INVERNORE, OLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from $1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st. No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable from date, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 103 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$25,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "BX., Box No. 5,000, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

Auge. F. Lee, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving basins and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and west side of Sixth-avenue, from 100 feet south of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to point equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 20 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, June 16, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matter will please attend:

Flagging Eighth-avenue, both sides, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-first streets.

Flagging Fifty-fourth-street, both sides, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

Laying cross-walks east side Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

Laying cross-walks East and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Laying cross-walks One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.

Resolution to change the name of Seventh-avenue, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets to that of Central Avenue.

Resolution in regard to filling in Fifty-seventh-street to Hudson River.

To curb, gutter and flag Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-third streets.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

To curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenue.

To regulate curb, gutter and flag Fifty-ninth-street, from Second to Third avenues.

To regulate grade, curb, gutter and flag Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

To regulate curb and gutter Eighty-second-street, from First to Second avenues.

To change the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

JONATHAN T. TROTTER, CORNELIUS DESMOND, GEORGE ROSS, } Committee on Roads.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, June 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all house and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 50th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The lots embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of said 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 8th and 10th ave., and east side of 11th-av., between 50th and 51st sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA S. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA S. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

BRICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.—500,000 bricks, now on the yard at Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment. Also, a steam engine, nearly new, of 100 horse power; a four-horse engine, and a dentry engine. Apply at the East River Bank, No. 400 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying one hundred and forty fire hydrants, of the following description, and according to the specifications, viz.: Hydrants to be of the patent, patented by Chas. Darrow, all upon the same principle, and differing only in the details of construction, and to be of such size that they will fit the pipe and connections with the hydrant pipe, with the exception of the connections, and to perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 6-inch hydrant pipe required is about one hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about 1,000 sixty and sixty-five inch ogee, of the following sizes, viz.: of 4 inch, 60 of 8 inch, 14 of 9 inch, 3 of 10 inch, 6 of 12 inch, 2 of 14 inch. The proposals for ogee cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks to be made at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be provided in same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing position of hydrants and ogee cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before 3 o'clock, P. M., The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.

O. R. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate for the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 1.

One lot on Bleecker-st. Road, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, for Hose Company No. 21.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 23.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Tenth streets, for Hose Company No. 41.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-ninth streets, for Hose Company No. 42.

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.

Also,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Brooklyn, Fulton, Beekman and Williams streets, for Hose Company No. 26.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payments will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 3 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with cords of green wood of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered unless such sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School House No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered unless such sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered unless such sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. EUGLER, FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward School Officers.

Dated June 3, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each under the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862 (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt.

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and outverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

Plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOMAS B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer of Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application to the Water Commissioners. Proposals, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered.

For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.

O. R. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which such sureties are not named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 9, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army pattern; the Tents to be made of 5-6-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 2¼ inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 4 Depeyster-st., SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 81 Beekman-st., JAMES BAREMORE, No. 66 Nassau-st., Committee on Fuel.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 68 1st-av., near 4th-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

OFFICE OF THE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

BOSTONIA, Capt. Stone. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
NUBIA, Capt. Leitch. SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Moir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Burns.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels are fitted up with white lights at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin Passage ..... $150 to $175
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

BOSTONIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
NUBIA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 11.
ALPS, Cut Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless the value and nature thereof are stated thereto, and the value thereof shall have been paid for freight or passage. Apply to

E. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

Return tickets to London and back.

First-class $100
Third-class 40

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.)

The European and New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend sailing their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, June 28.
ETNA ..... SATURDAY, June 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 42, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
First cabin to London ..... 90 | Steerage to London 33
First cabin to Paris ..... 140 | Steerage to Paris 40
First cabin to Hamburg ..... 85 | Steerage to Hamburg 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $80, and $100. Steerage, $30. Children under 12, $40. Passage from Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to ELVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUX, Rue Scribe; in Boston, in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 2,200 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro $150
Cabin passage to Lota $300
Cabin passage to San Francisco $400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FISHING BANKS.

Steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUNCAN, will resume her regular trips WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. For particulars see advertisement next week.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M. Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M. Sands Point, 7:35 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M. Great Neck, 8 A. M.
Whitestone, 6:10 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLISS, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Short Line and Quick Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Christopher and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer RIP VAN DINKLE will commence her trips, leaving the foot of Robinson-st. on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862, at 6 o'clock P. M. Regular days from New-York, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 20, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY procured by J. Y. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. 442 4th-ave, near 30th-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.—Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope Machinery, Millwright Work; Castings; General Machinery. Merchants, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Second-hand engines constantly on hand. Works at Paterson, N. J.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent pol

[Continued from First Page.]

of the Government by whom he is employed on the Mexican soil instead of Spanish.

Two of the allied nations, although induced by circumstances to join the expedition, nevertheless, notwithstanding, when the united General (Prim) threatened to leave the country under their protection, caused him to remonstrate, because they could with no propriety to increase anarchy, nor to contradict the generous sentiments of justice. They then demonstrated the loyalty with which they had signed the Convention of London.

But, in opposing contrast with the conduct of England and of Spain, the Commissioners of the French Government proceeded with their Julio Alamanes, in order that, under the shelter of their protection, he might proceed from Vera Cruz to the capital of the Mexican army revolutionary plans and ambitious projects; and in order that, even without the capacity of national chief, he might place already discredited and unpopular French bayonets, and before those of other foreign guards with, even under the protection of those same French bayonets, have declared them to be traitors.

The Commissioners of the Republic carried its moderation to the extreme, in asking only that JUAN ALDAMA should be dismissed, without using the perfect right which it had to demand his delivery, as he was in a city of the Mexican territory not occupied by the French army, but in which only depots were established, which were asked for for military purposes.

The French Commissioners refused to order his departure, under the futile pretext that France had obtained many promises of payment without having yet given the example of withdrawing pretentious pay.

As if, in addition to attempting a unnatural war against a sister Republic, France had the right to send him, and all those who were in his company against his country. Nothing has resulted the French Commissioners, except the interests of their own honor, per the good name of their nation. They subscribed to the preliminaries of La Soledad with the sole purpose of profiting by certain advantages of bad faith at the cost of the honor of their own signatures, which were the signatures of the representatives of the Government of France.

To obtain depots in healthy localities, and to free themselves from all hostilities until their reinforcements arrived, they consented to the preliminaries the legitimacy of the Government of the Republic; they confessed that it was based upon and sustained by the National will, and they offered to open negotiations with it on the 15th of April; but, as soon as had made reinforcements arrived, when impatient to have the fruits of their bad faith, without waiting for the day appointed, they declared, on the 9th of April, that they had come to overthrow the established Government, now saying that it was sustained only by an exclusive minority, against the will of the majority of the Mexican people.

They stipulated that they would consent to the restoration of the Custom-house of Vera Cruz to the Mexican Government, in order that the latter should permit the commerce to send down wagons and other means of transport which the French army lacked; but when these arrived they were seized for the use of the French army, and impediments were placed in the way of the delivery of the Custom-house.

They obliged themselves, that if negotiations failed they would return their forces to the points they had first occupied; but in place of complying with this solemn promise, they preferred to give to Mexico and the world the right to say, that to avoid the perils of a contest they preferred to escape by means of a felony, from the necessity of attacking the first fortified positions of the Mexican army.

Mexico cannot be reproached in having placed full faith in the belief that the honor of the French arms would be sacred to their Chiefs and to the Commissioners of their Government.

It has not been Mexico that has pretended to outrage this honor, but those who have not hesitated to state it, and were encouraged by the reduction which should have been made, that if the French army should afterwards suffer a defeat, the belief would be confirmed that they were afraid to commence the contest at the first fortified positions. They saw, in fine, that the Mexican Government had retired some of its forces, relying upon the faith of the Preliminaries; and this decided the Commissioners to break the engagements before even the time stipulated for their assessment to have effect. In this manner they believed it would be easy to reach the capital of the Republic.

But, eternal glory to them, a few of its sons have been able to prevent this. Two thousand Mexicans defeated the whole French army in the Pass of Acultzingo, and afterwards in Puebla, less force than theirs repulsed them on the 5th of the present month, and has obliged them to retire.

God has protected the cause of justice. There gave to the French army corps the most distinguished in the campaigns of the Crimea and of Italy; but, notwithstanding, with less number and with inferior elements of war, they have been triumphed over by the National Guard and the Mexican army. The French soldiers, who have conquered everywhere where they have defended a worthy and a noble cause, have recognized the justice of their disaster because they combatted without motive to overthrow the independence of a people. They do not retire with shame, because their courage has been already proved; but they feel the hardship of having been exposed to defeat in an unjust war, in which the representatives of their Government have wished to make them the instruments of speculations, of perfidy and of treason.

Mexicans, take pride in the glory which, in Acultzingo and in Puebla has been conquered for the republic by your brothers. Already the national representation has given a vote of thanks to the General-in-Chief, the generals, officers and soldiers that have merited this well of their country. Imitate their heroic conduct whenever it may be required. The happy result of the campaign is worthy of the cause of the independence of Mexico, but there may be still grave perils menacing it, which will require all the efforts of all its sons. Let us unite by the side of the Government that so worthily is sustaining the cause of the nation. With full confidence in it, the national representation has invested it with all the power necessary to save the republic. Congress does not doubt what will be done, for it knows that the States have not omitted, and will not omit any effort to aid in the defence of our nationality, and it knows the patriotism with which the Mexican people will sacrifice everything to save their country, their independence and their liberty.

HALL OF SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, MEXICO May 9, 1862.

(Signed) JOSE LINARES,
Deputy for the State of Guanajuato, President of Congress.
MANUEL DUBLAN,
Deputy for the State of Oaxaca, Vice President of Congress.
And by all the Deputies from every State in the Union.

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

Banishment of Zulooga and Cobos by Almonte—Departure of Padre Miranda for Europe—Protest to the Emperor, by Gen. Lozanoos and his Officers, Against Saligny—Marquez Named Commander-in-Chief by Almonte—Departure of Gen. Douai for Orizaba—Marquez About to Impose a Forced Loan on Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

I avail myself of the departure of the English steamer to forward you some items of interesting intelligence. The chief of these is the sudden and unexpected arrival in this place, on the morning of the 26th, of MARQUEZ, ZULOOGA, COBOS, Padre MIRANDA, Gen. BENAVIDES, Cols. GALINDO and ALCEVAL, and others, so long the notorious leaders of the reactionary or Church Party.

It seems that after the action of Puebla, the worthy chiefs, MARQUEZ, ZULOOGA and COBOS, were visited at Atlixco by Padre MIRANDA and other agents of ALMONTE and the French, who reproached them for not having taken part with the French, and used all their arts, aided by money, to create a division in the reactionary camp against ZULOOGA, who it was ascertained was indisposed to join the foreign invaders against his country, and was in treaty with the Constitutional Government.

The result of all this was a *coup de main*, in which MARQUEZ, who was bought over, managed to control the greater part of their force, and seizing ZULOOGA, COBOS and the rest as prisoners, carried them with him to Orizaba, where he with difficulty effected a junction with the French at the moment of being attacked by Gen. TAPIA on the 19th. Here ALMONTE was disposed to order the execution of these refractory leaders who dared to dispute his paramount authority, and it is said the order was actually given to MARQUEZ, but the latter could not be so hard upon his long companions and fellow-bandits, and so secured a commutation of their sentence to banishment. It is also said that to make this appear the more voluntary on the part of ZULOOGA and COBOS, there was some arrangement by which they were bought over to resign their claims and position in favor of ALMONTE, and to leave the country. Be this as it may, the fact is they arrived here as prisoners, in the charge of MARQUEZ, and are to be embarked on board the English steamer to-day.

MARQUEZ, with the aid of some French troops, has, it seems, cut his way down from Orizaba, and the communication may therefore again be considered as open, at least for the time being, to the French.

The presence here of Padre MIRANDA, that worst of [illegible] Mexicans, in [illegible], for the purpose of embarking for France, where his presence and subsequent Church intrigues are considered virtually necessary at this moment by M. SALIGNY, to counteract the influence upon the mind of the Emperor of natural sympathy, and of a certain representation or protest which, it is said, has been prepared and signed by Gen. LOZANOOS and his officers, against M. SALIGNY and ALMONTE, showing the true nature of their schemes, and exposing their barefaced misrepresentations regarding the state of affairs in this country—which representation has reached here by a special bearer of dispatches, under an exclusively French escort, and will go forward by this steamer.

This representation, it is said, Gen. LOZANOOS considers necessary to free himself from the charge of a military blunder, in having undertaken his march to the Interior with so entirely inadequate a force.

With the absence from the country of all these prominent reactionary leaders, and the probable death of the notorious VIZARRO, who was with MARQUEZ, and who was shot through the body in the action of the 18th, and is not expected to recover, there will remain only MARQUEZ of all those of any note who have so long kept the country in disorder.

That the French should have any connection with a man so notorious as MARQUEZ, the assassin of TACUBAYA, an outlaw and with a price set upon his head, seems almost incredible, and still more so, that they should allow ALMONTE, who is under their protection, and in their chosen tool, to name him, as has been done, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces that are united to the French. Such a course was hardly to have been expected from the chivalry of France.

The arrival here of all these distinguished characters has, of course, created a great excitement in this city, and it was hoped the presence here of Capt. DUHOUX, who has just arrived from the interior, would lead at least to some protest against the presence and position of one against whom the English in particular have so many charges of the gravest nature, as MARQUEZ. It is said his stay here is to be signalized by a forced loan upon the merchants of this city. Without this, or some still more arbitrary act, his usual character would not be maintained.

The occupation of the pass of Chiquihuite, by the forces of Gen. LA LLAVE, has up to the present time prevented the departure for Orizaba of Gen. DOUAI, with the two or three hundred of escort, and a small force of marines which he brought. But now that the road is again temporarily opened, preparations for leaving are being made, and their departure is announced for to-morrow, the 2d. The entire force, Gen. DOUAI's escort, marines, Mexicans and all, will not exceed 1,000 to 1,200 men. They take up, however, a large train of supplies, of which the forces in Orizaba are greatly in need. Provisions there have been so completely shut out that a cargo of corn has risen to $30, or 10 cents per pound, and flour to $60, or $40 per barrel.

No news has yet been received here of any further reinforcements from France. Those in favor of the intervention, of course, say they will come, while all opposed, at least, hope that they will not.

The readers of the journals in the United States should be advised that the New-York *Herald's* correspondent at this place is Mr. WM. MORAN, formerly editor of the *Mexican Extraordinary*, a paper which, by its prejudiced and interested misrepresentations regarding the state of affairs in this country, has been a most powerful instrument in bringing about the present intervention; and that Mr. MORAN, although an Englishman, is now entirely under the control of the French Minister, M. SALIGNY; consequently, the letters from that source, which appear in the journal referred to, present only the French view of the state of affairs in this country.

The only places which have yet pronounced in favor of ALMONTE are those held by the French arms.

V.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Defeat of the French at Puebla—A Subsequent Battle near Orizaba—The Treaties with Spain and England—Latest Aspect of Affairs, &c.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

The defeat of the French, in the vicinity of Puebla, on the heights of Amozoc, their retreat to Orizaba, the subsequent battle between the troops of ZARAGOZA and MARQUEZ, both of whom claim the victory, together with the reports as to the perilous condition of LORENCEZ and his four thousand soldiers, have been the important news from Mexico. Many condemn the French General for having despised his enemy, and assert the attack upon Amozoc was unnecessary. MARQUEZ had joined the French at Orizaba, and the communication between that place and Vera Cruz was reestablished, whilst they were busy fortifying Orizaba. The reactionist account of the engagement between MARQUEZ and ZARAGOZA, as given by the *Veracruzano*, is as follows:

"Gen. MARQUEZ, with 2,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry, after the affair of the 5th, marched to Orizaba by the road of Maltrata, and on his return from a visit to ALMONTE, found his troops fighting with the enemy, whom they defeated, making 1,000 prisoners. On the 25th Gen. MARQUEZ arrived at Chiquihuite, whence Gen. ELAVE marched, after burning the bridge of Atoyac, sustaining first a slight skirmish. Said General has reopened the communication between Orizaba and this place, leaving 500 cavalry three leagues from Orizaba, 500 near Cordova, and 500 more in the 'Potrero,' who will guard the road to Chiquihuite, where will be stationed 300 men of the French Division and the forces of Gen. GÁLVEZ in 'Camaron.' La Soledad will be guarded by the troops of this place. At Cordova are two French battalions of in entry, with a field battery. In consequence, the road is completely free for traffic, and today or to-morrow a train of army wagons will arrive here, and then return to Orizaba."

The Liberals were much elated at the conclusion of the treaties with Spain and England, and the return of the English Minister to the Capital. In that city the municipality had protested against the insurrection of ALMONTE, who had also been expelled from the Lancasterian Society of Mexico. President JUAREZ is decided to remain in his capital, and whilst the contest near Puebla was raging, declared whatever the result he would remain at his post, adding, in an impassioned manner, that "he had lived too long, and only desired a glorious death in defending his country from its invaders."

The *Progreso* of Jalapa thus describes the positions of the different divisions:

"The French and the traitors are between Tugenito and Orizaba; CARRAJAL in Jrtapa, with 900 cavalry; ALVAREZ in Quechoiac, with 800; NEGRETE in San Andres, with the division of his name; and Gen. BERRIOZABAL in San Augustin del Palmar, with over 5,000 infantry, the artillery, trains, &c. Headquarters are in no fixed place."

There can exist no doubt that LORENCEZ was greatly deceived as to the support he would find as he advanced into the interior; but, says a letter:

"The pronunciamientos do not increase. Tlacotalpan does not declare in spite of having the steamer *Consecuation* at hand. A credible person assured me that the military head of that locality asked the French for people and powder to encourage revolts in the towns on the sea-coast, and that the French General refused, saying, 'Where are the nine-tenths of the partisans of ALMONTE?' I would have answered that nine-tenths of this country desire peace."

As the Zouaves have become such great heroes all over the world, I am sorry to say that Gen. BERRIOZABAL's sneer as to their being shot in the back, is confirmed by a person who seems an impartial witness. He says: "In the action near Puebla the Zouaves and marines ran away, but the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the Ninety-ninth Regiment behaved brilliantly, retiring in order, and it is well known a good retreat is the crucible in which the brave are tried.

As for the guerrilla Chief Cobos, we have to-day the same story about him as was reported concerning MARQUEZ a few days since—that he had joined the Liberal Party against the French, but the next news of MARQUEZ was that he had actually delivered LORENCEZ and his men from almost certain destruction, compelling ZARAGOZA to abandon the heights which cut off the French army from Vera Cruz. Probably the report is as true in the case of Cobos.

The British mail steamer *Trent* entered Havana from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th, but brings no news of interest. Communication with Orizaba continued quite free. The *Boletin of the Army* (Orizaba) says that in the battle given by MARQUEZ and the French, they made 902 prisoners of the infantry, and 350 of cavalry, with 1,000 muskets and 2,040 cartridges. Among the passengers of the *Trent* were Capt. SHURTELIF, the Consul-General of this Island, and the Mexican Generals, RAFAEL BENAVIDES, FELIX ZULOOGA and CASIMIRO AGUEAL, and, en route for Europe, Gen. COBOS and Father MIRANDA. COBOS and ZULOOGA led 2,000 men to Orizaba on their departure, so that the reactionists have 4,000 men with the French forces, who are now 8,000 strong. They will not make any movements till they hear from their Government, when, JUARZ does not doubt, they will advance on the capital, and hence is making great preparations to resist, employing over 1,000 workmen on the fortifications. After the French defeat, ALMONTE, through TORRES, invited Generals NEGRETE and HUERTA to join the party, but met a refusal. Four hundred troops tried to desert, but were intercepted by CARRAJAL.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

A Member of the Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers Hung for Murder—Sentences Commuted—Affairs in Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 13.

Private JOHN MCMAHON, of Co. F, Ninety-ninth New-York Volunteers, was hung to-day for willful murder at the Rip Raps, according to the sentence of the Court-martial, approved by the Commanding-General. The circumstances of the case showed no mitigating facts, the prisoner having coolly and deliberately shot private MICHAEL DOLAN, of the same company and regiment, at the same time using the words, "God have mercy on your soul." The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of willful murder, and the plea having been confirmed by the Court, he was sentenced to be hung. To-day at noon having been appointed for the execution by Gen. WOOL, the sentence was carried into effect by the Provost Marshal, Lieut. BLAKE. Everything was carried out in the most exemplary manner, and the prisoner died with scarcely a struggle. Up to the very last he appeared indifferent as to his fate, and refused to make any explanation of the object of his act, which, therefore, remains a secret. After hanging half an hour the corpse was cut down, placed in a coffin and will be buried this afternoon.

Immediately after the execution a general order was read, remitting the sentence to be shot for sleeping at their post of privates PATRICK FLANNEY, Company F, and JOHN DILLON, of Company H, both of the One Hundred and Sixth Regiment.

An arrangement has been made between Gen. VERAS and the banks and other corporations issuing shinplasters, by which such currency is to be immediately redeemed on presentation at par. This step will relieve an immense amount of distress among Union men.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

Gen. Burnside—A Talk with Gen. Prim—His belief in Gen. McClellan's Success—From the Hospitals.

OLD POINT, Wednesday, June 11, 1862.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here early this morning, and was joined by his lady, who came in by the *Georgiana*, from Baltimore. I had the honor of grasping his hand, and thousands will be glad to learn that, although he has lately been slightly indisposed, he is now enjoying perfect health. On board the boat were Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, B. F. CARR, and other well-known New-Yorkers; also Mr. BARCLAY, of Pennsylvania, (the American Howard,) who has just returned to carry out his able superintendence of the hospital arrangements.

Yesterday I met Gen. PRIM and staff at the hotel, on their return from MCCLELLAN's headquarters. Gen. PRIM and all his officers agreed in saying that they found the *morale* of our army is beyond anything they could have possibly imagined—applauded MCCLELLAN, and said that our success was as certain as fate.

While conversing with Gen. PRIM alone, a distinguished member of the New-York Press came up, was introduced, and commenced accosting the General in the English language, of which the General knows nothing. I, consequently, found myself interpreter. On inquiring how he found the army, the General repeated what I said before, and then added, significantly, and as literally as I can recall his words: *"If this gentleman has influence with the Press, implore him not to urge on Gen. McClellan. He has nothing to fear from the cannons and the bayonets of the enemy; but he cannot fight the elements; mortal man cannot do more than Gen. McClellan is doing at this moment, and success is certain if you only leave him alone."*

These words came fresh from the lips of a Spanish General of honor and renown in his own country, and who understands—if some among us do not—the tremendous issues involved in success or failure before Richmond. It was enough to warm the heart of any American to stand by and see the energy and feeling with which Gen. PRIM gave expression to the sentiments I have just faithfully recorded.

NEMO.

FORTRESS MONROE.

CHESAPEAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On June 11th, there entered the Hospital:

Philip Andrews, Co. F, 19th Wisconsin—ill of rheumatism.

The following have died:

E. D. Noyes, Co H, 2d New-Hampshire—gunshot in thigh.

A. Philips, Co. G, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot in thigh—tetanus.

W. T. Stone, Co. F, 5th North Carolina—gunshot, right side.

Jacob Wike, Co. G, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers—gunshot in left hand—suffered resection of metacarpal bone of ring finger—erysipelas, exhaustion and death.

Corp. Jonathan Washburn, Co. G, 6th U. S. Infantry—ill with phthisis—was discharged.

HYGEIA HOSPITAL.

Antoine Hirtler, Co. K, 5th Michigan Volunteers—gunshot wound.

John Glasier, Co. H, 55th New-York Volunteers—gunshot wound.

George E. Martin, Co. —, 2d Michigan Volunteers.

B. Shultz, Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.

THE REBEL GEN. PETTIGREW.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news.

Gen. PETTIGREW, of South Carolina, who was wounded in the neck at the battle before Richmond and taken prisoner, came up this morning in charge of Lieut. WILSON BARROW, of Gen. DIX's Staff. He is now at Monument House on his parole of honor. His wound incapacitates him from moving.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Thursday, June 12.

The vote by which the Convention yesterday refused to continue the present Provisional Government in office was reconsidered, and the action of yesterday reversed by a vote of 45 to 21.

A resolution expressive of confidence in Gov. GAMBLE and the other State officers was then passed unanimously.

The bill allowing the soldiers of the State to vote at the coming election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and County officers, was passed.

Movements of Parson Brownlow.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

The reception to Parson BROWNLOW, at the Academy, was a splendid ovation. In addition to his address, a flag was presented to Miss BROWNLOW, by WM. D. LEWIS, from the ladies of Philadelphia, to whose speech Ex-Governor POLLOCK made an appropriate response.

From Gen. Wool's Department.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

Gen. WOOL and Staff are at Annapolis making arrangements for the organization of the Camp of Instruction.

Death of Major John M. Greis.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

Maj. JOHN M. GREIS, of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, died this morning of a wound received in the battle of Fair Oaks. He was an architect by profession, and erected many of our public buildings.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Friday, June 13.

The Canal tolls from the commencement of the season to June 6, foot up $907,306. The tolls for the same time in 1861, were $610,633.

A PRAISEWORTHY ENTERPRISE.—The Mercantile Library Association intend giving a grand concert at the Academy of Music, on the 23d inst., in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. Several prominent *artistes*, and the entire orchestra of the Philharmonic Society will assist on the occasion.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented the petition of OLIVER L. FUNNS, for an appropriation of $6,000 to make for building a submarine vessel.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of JAMES F. SIMMONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill appropriating $150,000 for certain Post-office routes.

The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the oath of allegiance to be taken in certain cases, was taken up.

On the suggestion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) the bill was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The bill provides for the appointment of United States officers at mixed Courts at New-York, Sierra Leone and Cape of Good Hope, each of the three Judges to receive $2,000 per annum; also, for the Arbitrator at New-York to receive $1,000 per annum, and the others $1,000 each; also, for the Clerk of the Court at New-York to receive the fees pertaining to the office.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois (Rep.), called up the bill from the House prescribing the oath of office, etc.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought it doubtful whether Congress had the power to say, that a man who takes the oath prescribed by the Constitution, shall not exercise the functions of his office unless he takes an additional oath prescribed by Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky (Union), contended that Congress had no power to enlarge or diminish the qualifications of officers prescribed by the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Constitution prescribed the form of oath for the President; but this act did not apply to the President, but to those persons appointed to the civil, military and naval departments. A clause in the sixth article provides generally, that Senators, Representatives and other officers, shall be bound by oath to support the Constitution, but prescribes no form. The object of this act is to prevent persons engaged in this rebellion from holding office under the Government. He never wanted to see a person who had voluntarily taken up arms against the Government in either branch of Congress, or holding an office under the Government. The bill does not touch those coerced in any way. He did not believe the Senator from Delaware wanted any such person to hold office.

Without coming to a vote on the bill, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up.

A number of amendments were adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment for the repair of the Naval School at Newport or Annapolis, as an indirect mode of directing the Department to remove the Naval School from Newport. He thought the Senate was not ready to make such disposition of the Naval School on such short notice. He referred to the circumstances of the removal of the School from Annapolis as an additional reason why the Senate should not hastily act in this matter. The Senate should not restore the Naval School where it may be reached in any way by traitors. The great advantages of Newport in harbor, climate, means of communication, etc., seem to point it out as the very place for the Naval Academy.

Mr. THE EDM of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) said that he should oppose the amendment in order to have a commission formed to select a proper place for this School. He thought that Perth Amboy had great advantages for such a School.

Mr. FOSTER thought that, if such a Commission was formed, the harbor of New-London, Conn., would be found to possess the greatest advantages for the location of the Naval Academy.

Mr. HALE referred to the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the legal location of the Academy was at Annapolis. He thought Newport a bad location, as affording strong temptations to dissipation during the Summer seasons. It was the great resort of fashion and dissipation every Summer. It would be unwise at the present time to undertake to remove the Naval Academy. Maryland had twice given large majorities at the polls for the Union, and it seems ungrateful to do anything like taking away what advantages she may derive from this Academy. He (HALE) did not want the Naval Academy at Portsmouth, N. H.; but all that has been said of Newport, Perth Amboy, or New-London, if multiplied twice, would not equal the advantages of Portsmouth for the Academy.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) would not attempt to make a speech against a proposition so manifestly unjust as this, to take away this school for selfish or sectional reasons. Objection was made to Annapolis, which was assumed to be the disloyalty of Maryland; and even the conduct of Gov. HICKS. He stood by Gov. HICKS in his attempt to get possession of the State, which was wrested from him by a sudden uprising of a mob; and they made a request for a temporary suspension of the transportation of troops, until they could recover the State; and in less than ten days after the Government acceded to their request those men were fleeing from the City of Baltimore, and from the State, to join the rebels, and they were now exiles by the laws of this denounced State. He claimed that Maryland was now as loyal, honorable and true to the constitutional obligations as any other State in the Union. He claimed no more for her, but protested that Maryland should not continually be made a scapegoat for the offences of a few men, and indignity heaped upon the State. He was aware that Maryland was a suspected State, but they rested justification on her future history, and he was not going to attempt any vindication of the loyalty of that State. If Maryland is to be regarded as disloyal, and this charge be used to take away a paltry advantage arising from this school, in God's name, let it go. The people of his State were not to be diverted from the high purposes they avowed again and again, of standing by the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was. They ask no more than they were willing to accord to others.

Mr. ANTHONY disclaimed making any charge against the loyalty of Maryland, or anything against Gov. HICKS. He had only read letters and part of Gov. HICKS' Message, to show how a true man bent to the storm of secession.

Mr. KENNEDY had a letter read, signed by a large number of the senior class in the Naval Academy, in favor of a return to Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES thought this was really a question whether we would continue a Naval Academy at all. We had all the buildings, library, &c., at Annapolis. He was not willing to be driven from there by the rebels, nor was he willing to punish loyal men of Maryland by taking away this school. And in fact, one great reason for the removal of the school was because Gen. BUTLER went there and wanted a place for accommodations, and it was thought the school might be accommodated temporarily at Fort Adams.

Mr. CLARK said he should vote to restore this school, after Maryland had gone through the struggle, and shown herself loyal. He was not going to attempt to punish her by taking away this school. He wanted to restore things in the Border States as they were, and restore all the States, and he was utterly opposed to making them territories, or anything of that sort. He wanted to restore all the States and punish individual traitors, so that rebellion would never again raise its head in the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL wanted to know if the effect of this amendment was to direct the immediate restoration of the Academy to Annapolis.

Mr. HALE said it involved nothing of the sort. It simply appropriated $25,000 for the repair of the buildings at Annapolis.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that all the trouble grew out of an attempt to fix the Academy at Newport. The Committee had amended by an appropriation for contingent expenses of the Academy, and another appropriation for repairs at Annapolis.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved an amendment to strike out the appropriation for Annapolis and leave the appropriation for contingent expenses.

Rejected. Yeas 16, Nays 22.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, offered a proviso that nothing herein be construed as authorizing the reestablishment of a Naval Academy at Annapolis until the State of Maryland shall inaugurate a system of emancipation.

On the vote Messrs. CHANDLER, SUMNER and KING refused to vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked the Chair if there was a rule of the Senate requiring the Senators present to vote?

The Chair said there was such a rule.

These Senators still refused to vote, and the vote was amended. Yeas, 1 (LANE). Nays, 24.

Mr. KING said he was in favor of one part of the proviso, that nothing herein be construed to direct the reestablishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he had voted alone for the proposition because he feared this rebellion was going to be crushed out, leaving Slavery nearly as powerful as it was, and our children have to fight the battle over again. He wanted the question settled now.

Mr. KING's proviso was rejected. Yeas, 16, Nays, 22.

The amendment of the Committee was then adopted. Yeas, 28, Nays, 9.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that on and after the 1st of November, 1862, spirit rations in the navy cease entirely, and no distilled liquors be taken on board ship, with a commutation of five cents per day.

Mr. MCDOUGALL thought this kind of legislation the greatest of humbugs. This was against whisky was not always wise. It was not best to take away these things, physically and mentally. The wisdom of the world, from PLATO down, was against such legislation.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that minors, not under 18, may be entered [illegible] of the [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] moved to go into Executive session.

The question prevailed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to contract for raising such vessels, and the armament, stores and equipments belonging thereto, as are sunk in the waters of the United States.

The House then considered private bills.

The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. G. W. MORRIS, and his officers and men, for their gallant conduct on board the *Cumberland* in the fight with the *Merrimac*, was passed.

A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that no exigency seems to exist to require the interposition of this Government in behalf of the suffering people of Ireland.

Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice of a bill making the Consulate at Siam a salaried office.

The bill to secure the more prompt payment to officers and volunteers was passed.

The Senate bill, adding 40 surgeons and 120 assistant-surgeons was also passed, after the House had added the section abolishing Brigade Surgeons, placing them on an equal footing with the army surgeons, it being the opinion of the Surgeon-General that their services can thus be rendered more useful.

The bill indemnifying certain citizens of Delaware for expenses incurred by them in equipping volunteers, was also passed.

The Senate bill prescribing an additional oath to be taken by grand and petit jurors serving in United States Courts, to the effect that they have been true and faithful to the Constitution, have not taken up arms, or consented or advised any persons to take up arms, or consented any assistance, aid or comfort to any State or States in revolt against the Government, &c., was also passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the private calendar. Adjourned.

Academy of Music.

For the second time, a first appearance in Italian opera came off on the present season. It was a veritable debut, inasmuch as Mme. HERRMANN has not previously made her appearance in a regular opera, although we understand she has occasionally sung in public during her husband's recent tour in the States. The opera selected for the occasion was DONIZETTI's "Figlia del Reggimento," and Mme. HERRMANN, of course, took the part of *Marie*. She is a petite person, with a charming face and a winning style of acting, which struck us as being unusual in one so new to the footlights. Her voice has a compass of about two octaves, and is a light mezzo soprano—French in its class. It is, however, remarkably sympathetic, and would, but for the nervousness she very evidently displayed, at once have made her a favorite. In the *Duo* with *Tonio* in the first act, she sang very agreeably, although we cannot but object to *Tonio's* style of conduct towards a new soprano on her first appearance on the stage of the Academy. If he had been as treated when he first appeared by an established soprano, we very seriously question whether the operatic world would have ever been blessed by the knowledge of a BRUNETTA. On the other hand, we have to compliment SIGNOR on the natural kindness his displayed, which makes us the more pleased to record the fact that he was in excellent voice, and sang even better than he has done on the two preceding nights of the season. In the second act Madame HERRMANN acted the part admirably, and sung the music with a nerve and spirit which confirmed the agreeable impression she had already produced, displaying great archness in the "Music Lesson." In the "Rizzi Valse," which she sung at the *finale* of the opera, she more than confirmed our opinon of her merits, and demonstrated the fact that she possessed infinitely more power than we had at first imagined.

This morning the Matinée will afford all who wish it the opportunity of hearing both Madame HERRMANN and Madame CORTE BORGHERA, as well as present them with magic by Prof. HERRMANN, and GOTTSCHALK at the piano. Such a mass of attraction as two operas, two second appearances and two chosen "stars," has never before been offered the public at any Matinée.

[Advertisement.]

GENERAL ORDER, No. 999.—All male citizens between the ages of 10 and 100, not belonging to any existing military organization now under marching orders, are requested to enroll themselves as a home guard, to protect the City against the contemplated invasion of ALBERT PIKE and his savages. Uniformity of clothing is not required, but all should wear KNOX's stylish and becoming Summer Hat. The price is $4—the place, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the soldier exposed to wounds, sores, fevers and bowel complaints. They never fail. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE BABIES AT BARNUM'S.—The finest cluster of human rosebuds ever seen close their exhibition to-day. Who will fail seeing them? Com. NUTT is also on exhibition, and dramatic performances at 3 and 7½ P. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PENDGAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana and Nassau—S. Salsbury, D. F. Romaris, L. de Mesa, G. A. Espela, F. Montaverde, J. McLean, Mr. Burrows, R. G. Coleman, W. B. Benson, J. Yatable, E. L. Plumb, L. Littig, C. Morgan, W. Vaughan, A. McNeill, G. W. Vancamp, Mr. Smales, Mr. Schwartz, J. Thompson, Mr. Richards, A. Mallory, Mr. Roberts, G. A. Stewart, S. O. Johnson, Mr. Connor, C. Paladon, Jno. Anderson, W. M. Matthews, lady and 5 children, Miss Marlenhoe, Mr. Ludlum and lady, A. Seward, lady and child, Mr. Ogden, lady, 3 children and nurse, P. Saunders, lady, nurse and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Blacburn, Col. S. D. Bradford and lady, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Nevin, Mrs. Bradbury, Miss Martin and servant, Mr. Darling, lady and 3 children, Capt. Ross, Miss Ross, Mr. Scott and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, brother and son, Mr. Billings and 3 children, Miss Eddy, Mrs. Meche and 2 infants, Miss B. Baxter, Miss Dean, Dr. Wm. Kirkwood and lady. Total, 69.

In bark Princeton, from Demerara—Mr. Ferguson and 2 daughters, Mr. Rodrigues.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 26 | Sun sets.... 7 21 | Moon rises.... 8 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 12 | Gov. Island 10 00 | Hell Gate.... 11 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Patrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship Shamrock, Deane, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Alice Ball, Ross, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Empire, Coombs, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Atlantic, Dinsmore, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; G. E. Lamar, Bradley, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Marion, Freeman, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Geo. S. Stephenson; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., Josiah Jex; James Smith, (Br.,) Anderson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Excelsior, (Br.,) Capt. Demerara, D. R. De Wolf; Eliza, (Br.,) Doyle, St. Johns, N. F., James Hunter & Co.; Emilia, (Ital.,) Jacomino, Ipswich, F. Rothard; Boston Lady, (Br.,) Talbot, Falmouth, Jam., J. Doyle; Jane Bell, (Br.,) Acker, St. Johns and Antigua, C. & J. Knox & Co.

Schooners Eclipse, (Swed.,) Petersen, Guadeloupe, Smith, Jones & Co.; Prince of Wales, (Br.,) Chisholm, Halifax, N. S. & C. A. De Wolf; Gertrude, Cassidy, St. Stephen's, N. B., master; Hudson, Waterman, Bristol,